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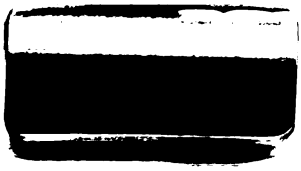

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1902

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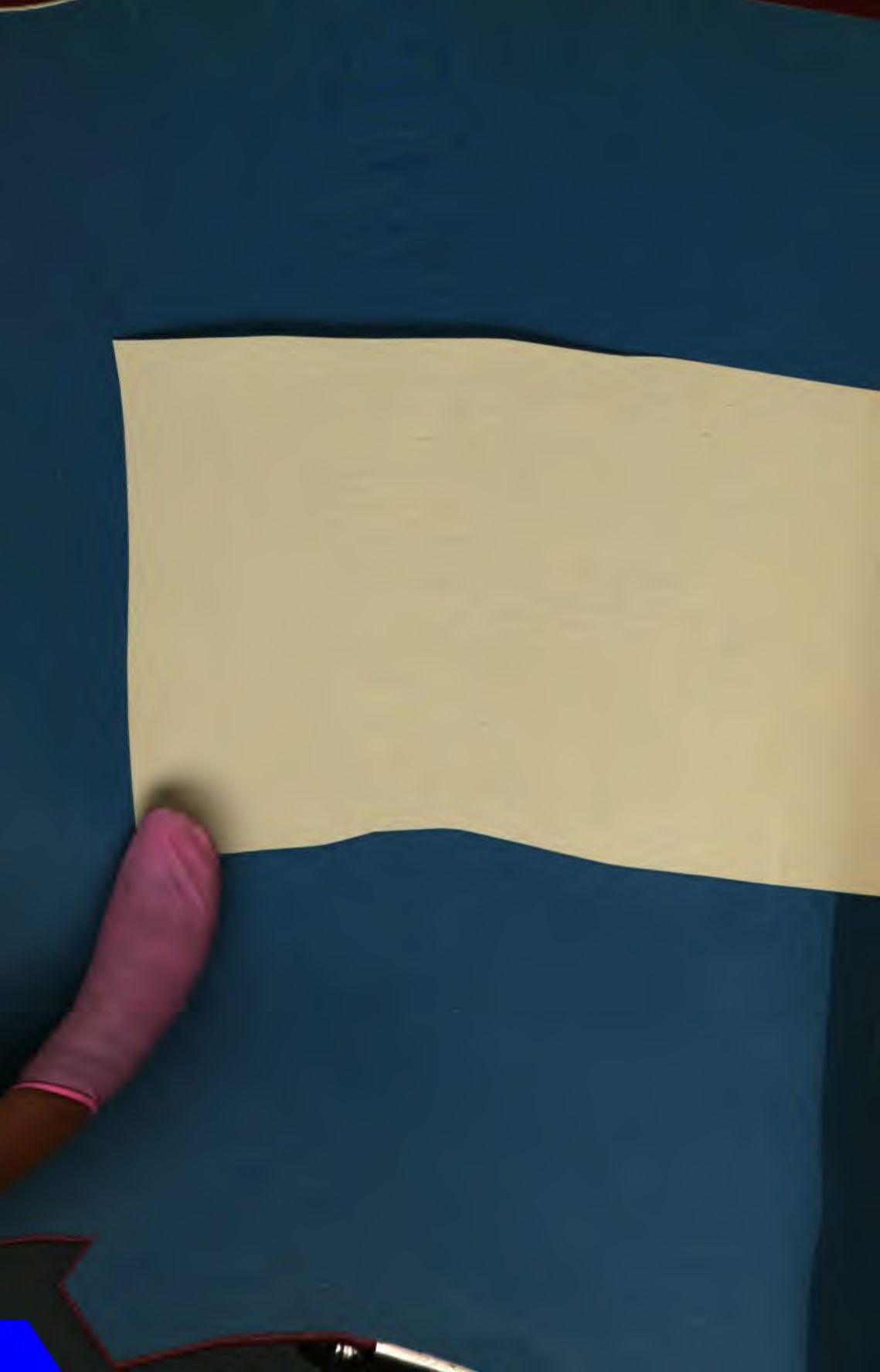

REPORT

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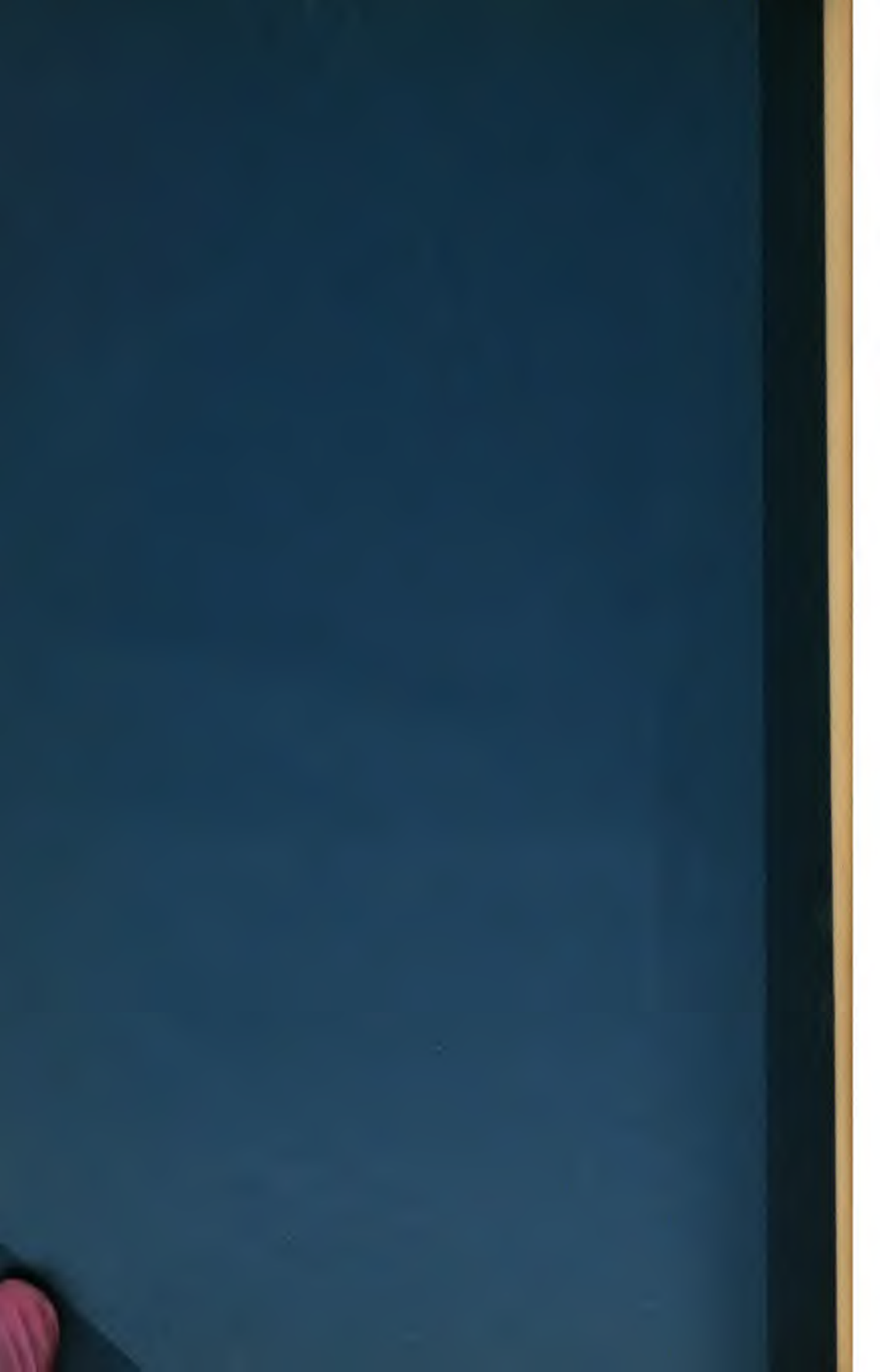

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1902

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 2, 1902.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Although the first report of the Department of Labour was described as the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1901, the actual completion in point of time, of the first year's existence of the department, was not until the month of August of the fiscal year to which the present report relates. While this report, therefore, may be correctly termed the second annual report of the department, it should not be forgotten, in connection with the work reviewed, that it deals with a period commencing only ten months after the establishment of the department. This should also be remembered in comparisons between the work of the present and the previous fiscal year, in order that due consideration may be given to the work of the respective years. Volume I. of the *Labour Gazette,* for example, which embraces the published matter of the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, contained only ten monthly issues comprising 599 pages. Volume II. of the *Gazette,* which is submitted with this report, as a supplementary record of the work of the department during the fiscal year 1901-1902, contains the issues of the whole twelve months, covering 779 pages.

Departmental Changes.

The lamentable death by drowning on December 6, 1901, of Mr. Henry A. Harper, M.A., deprived the department of the services of an exceptionally gifted and zealous

officer. Mr. Harper was appointed associate editor of the *Labour Gazette* in October, 1900, and although his connection with the department extended only a little over a year, the discharge of his duties as associate editor and of the other duties performed by him from time to time, especially those attaching to the position of Acting Deputy, which he held at the time of his death, gave evidence of his peculiar fitness for the faithful and efficient accomplishment of the work he was called upon to undertake, and made his death not only a very serious loss to the department, but also a great loss to the public service of Canada. His heroic action in voluntarily sacrificing his life in an effort to save the life of another has received universal recognition, and mention of it is fitting in this report. The position of Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette* was filled, during February of the present year, by the appointment of Mr. Robert H. Coats, B.A., the present incumbent of the office.

At the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, twenty-six correspondents of the *Gazette* had been appointed from the leading cities of the Dominion. During the past fiscal year this number has been added to by the appointment of Mr. John Ryan, as correspondent for Three Rivers, Que., and Mr. F. J. Nash, as correspondent for Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mr. Joseph Ainey was also appointed as a second correspondent for the city of Montreal and district. During the year Mr. Jas. T. Burke, correspondent for Stratford and district, Mr. Alex. Callendar, for Guelph and district, and Mr. A. F. Leggatt, for Ottawa and district, resigned, owing to their acceptance of appointments which left them no longer free to discharge their duties in connection with the *Gazette*. Their positions were filled by Messrs. M. H. Westbrook, O. R. Wallace and T. W. Quayle, respectively. The position of correspondent for Halifax, N.S., and district, was rendered vacant through the death of Mr. James H. Phair, correspondent for that city. His place was subsequently filled by the appointment of Mr. F. W. Smith.

Work of the Department.

Following as closely as possible the order of presentation in the first annual report, the work of the department may be conveniently set forth under the following divisions, which serve to indicate the scope and nature of its operations:—

I.—The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.

II.—The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

III.—The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and securing to those employed on public work payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.

IV.—The library of the department.

V.—The correspondence and other departmental work.

VI.—The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In its relation to the work of the department, the *Labour Gazette* has continued to serve a twofold purpose, namely, that of a monthly publication supplying current information in reference to the general condition of the labour market in all parts of Canada and reports of industrial events of immediate concern to labour, and also as a repository of official reports containing the results of special investigations conducted by the department.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

The reports of the special correspondents of the *Gazette* have constituted the main source of information on the condition of the labour market in general, and the conditions obtaining in particular trades. The department has made special efforts to enhance the value of these reports, and to leave room for as little criticism as possible in regard either to the nature of the information published, or the method of its presentation. Correspondents have received the most explicit instructions in regard to the class of information which they are expected to supply, and as to the sources from which it should be drawn, the intention being to present facts, and not opinions, and such facts only as have a direct bearing either upon conditions in particular trades, or on labour generally in the several localities. In order to secure as large a degree of uniformity as possible, the department, during the year, adopted the plan of supplying to its correspondents forms containing instructions as to the kind of information to be reported upon, and the order of its arrangement in the report. The reports are required to be made on the official forms supplied, and are filed in the department as official documents. Care has been taken, in the editing, to exclude irrelevant or possibly controversial matter, and while in some cases this has involved a good deal of abbreviation, it is gratifying to observe that the correspondents themselves have shown a marked improvement both in the substance and manner of their communications.

The following are copies of the official blank forms on which the correspondents are required to make their monthly reports. They serve to indicate both the scope of the reports and the manner of their arrangement.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
CANADA.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

..... AND DISTRICT.

(1)

.....Report. Mr.....Correspondent, reports as follows:
(State month.)

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE LABOUR MARKET DURING THE MONTH.

NOTE PARTICULARLY.	
1. Extent to which *labour generally is employed*, with particular reference to employment during previous month, and for the season of year. Supply and demand of labour, opportunities of employment, etc.	
2. *Industrial activity* as evidenced by starting or cessation of work on new industries, factories or public works, etc.	
3. Exceptional *activity in particular trades.*	
4. *Commercial activity* as evidenced by extent of transportation, shipments, bank clearings, etc.	
5. *Business activity* as evidenced by wholesale and retail trade.	
6. *Changes in rates of wages or hours of labour.* (Increase or decrease.) Or other important conditions.	
7. *Quiet or unrest of the labour market* as evidenced by strikes, lockouts, or their absence, formation of joint boards, etc.	

(2)

.....Report. .....Correspondent.....

(State month.) (Name.) (Locality.)

CONDITION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Set forth general information in regard to the industries in your locality, dealing with them in the following order:—	
Agriculture.	
Fishing.	
Lumbering.	
Manufacturing.	
Mining.	
Railroad construction and employment.	
Other industries.	
Correspondents to deal with such industries only as are of importance in their locality. Information may be given as to any of the industries as a whole, or in regard to any of their branches, particular attention being devoted to nature of operations being carried on, extent of employment, extent of production, improvements, etc.	

(3)

.....Report. .....Correspondent,.....
(State Month) *(Name)* *(Locality)*

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES.

Information under this heading should be given for as many trades as possible, in regard to which exact information can be obtained. The extent of employment, condition of the trades, changes during month, matters receiving the attention of the trade, changes in wages, hours, or other conditions affecting the trade, &c., are among the facts of which mention might be made.

To preserve uniformity in the reports correspondents are requested to deal with the trades in the order following:—

BUILDING TRADES:

Bricklayers and masons,
Carpenters and joiners,
Lathers and plasterers,
Painting, decorating and paper hanging,
Plumbers,
Gas and steam fitters,
Stone cutters,
Builders' labourers,

METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING TRADES:

Iron moulders,
Iron workers and helpers,
Coremakers,
Machinists and engineers,
Steam engineers,
Electrical workers,
Linemen,
Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers.
Stove mounters,
Blacksmiths,
Boilermakers, iron ship builders,
Ship builders,
Shipwrights, caulkers,
Sheet metal workers,
Bicyle workers,
Tool sharpeners,
Horseshoers,
Jewellers and watch case makers,

WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES:

Woodworkers,
Upholsterers,
Varnishers and polishers,
Wood carvers,
Carriage and wagon makers,
Car builders,
Pattern makers,
Coopers,
Gilders,
Shingle weavers,

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES:

Printers,
Pressmen,
Electrotypers,
Bookbinders,
Steel and copper plate printers,
Photo engravers,

CONDITION OF PARTICULAR TRADES—*Continued.*

CLOTHING TRADES:

Journeymen tailors,
Garment workers,
Hat makers,
Glove makers,
Boot and shoe workers,

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION:

Bakers and confectioners,
Butchers and meat cutters,
Ice cutters and drivers,
Cigar makers and tobacco workers,

LEATHER TRADES:

Tanners and curriers,
Leather workers, saddlers,
Trunk and bag makers,

MISCELLANEOUS:

Barbers,
Broom makers,
Clerks, stenographers,
Delivery employees,
Furriers,
Hotel, restaurant and theatre employees.
Laundry workers, etc., etc., (arranged alphabetically).

TRANSPORT:

Railroad conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Railroad telegraphist,
Railroad trainmen,
Railroad switchmen,
Railroad trackmen,
Freight handlers,
Steamboat men and steamboat firemen,
Ship labourers, longshoremen,
Street railway employees,
Cab drivers, hackmen, carters, draymen,
Teamsters and expressmen,

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The department has also sought to give additional value to the information contained in the reports by devoting special attention to a monthly review of industrial and labour conditions in the Dominion. In the preparation of this review the information supplied by correspondents has been supplemented from other sources, and an attempt has been made to record, in such a manner as to serve both present and historical purposes, the general condition of labour in all parts of the Dominion.

At the end of the fiscal year, 1901-1902, the department had twenty-nine correspondents, the following places being represented:—Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; St. John, N.B.; Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, and Hull, Que.; Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph,

Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg and Brandon, Man.; Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, and Nanaimo, B.C.

Besides being obliged to furnish monthly reports on labour conditions in their several cities and districts, correspondents have been required to keep the department informed with respect to all industrial disputes arising within their respective jurisdictions, and also, when called upon by the department, to supply statistical and descriptive information in regard to local economic conditions. With the increase in the number of correspondents, the additional experience and efficiency attained, and the better arrangement in its publishd form of the intelligence furnished by them from month to month, one of the main purposes of the department in making this branch of its work of special service to employers and employees generally has been very fairly realized. Opportunities of employment have been brought to the notice of persons seeking the betterment of their condition; accurate information has been supplied as to the prevailing rates of wages, the seasons and hours of labour, and other economic conditions obtaining in trades and industries in all parts of Canada; while the movement of labour in particular trades and localities and its movement generally as affecting trades for the year, have thereby secured the attention of those interested in all such matters. It is, therefore, not improbable that one immediate result which the intelligence contained in these reports has served has been to bring about a more general equilibrium in the supply and demand of labour, and a. consequent greater stability in the labour market. The remoter purpose of furnishing accurate data for determining the industrial growth of the country, and the condition of its industrial classes at certain periods of time, has also been effectively accomplished.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The department has published each month a statistical table on the trade disputes in all parts of the Dominion. In this table particulars have been given with respect to all strikes and lock-outs which have arisen in any of the provinces, and of which the department, through its correspondents, or by other means, has become informed. The plan adopted during the previous year of sending to each of the parties to a dispute an official request for a statement of the causes, results, and other facts relating to all such differences, has been continued, and a record has been given in the table, wherever possible, of the authoritative replies received. During the year about 2,000 requests inclosing schedules for the purpose of filling in the statements required, have been sent by the department to parties to industrial disputes. The answers received to these communications, and any special information furnished by the correspondents of the department or by other parties, in regard to strikes and lock-outs, are preserved and filed as official documents of the department. The following are copies of the communication and the accompanying blank forms which are sent either to the parties, or to the representatives of the parties, to an industrial dispute:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Reference No..... DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ottawa.....190..

.....

.....

.....

SIR,

The *Labour Gazette* of the Department of Labour publishes, among other matters of importance to employers and workmen, a monthly record of trade disputes in Canada, and in order that its account may be as accurate and impartial as possible, request is made of interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in regard to the matter in dispute in so far as these are to be ascertained.

The Department has been informed of a dispute in.....
.....
and that the matter is one of concern to.....
.....

In accordance with the request of the Department, I herewith inclose two blank forms such as are sent to parties interested in trade disputes, and request that you will have the kindness to fill up one of these blanks immediately, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, together with such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest possible convenience to this department.

As soon as the dispute is terminated please fill up and return the second blank form.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Reference No..... DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

TRADE DISPUTES.

Locality.....
Trade or industry.....
Firms or establishments involved.....
.....
Union or unions (if any) involved.....
*Cause or object of dispute.....
.....

	Directly.	†Indirectly.
Number of firms or establishments affected.....	.....	.....
Approximate number of employees affected :—		
Males 21 years or over.....	.....	.....
" under 21 years.....	.....	.....
Females, 21 years or over.....	.....	.....
" under 21 years.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....

Date of commencement.....
Date of termination .....
*Result.....
.....
*Remarks.....
.....

.....
Signature of person supplying above information.

*Continue on next page if necessary.

† 'Indirectly' refers to those thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out.

The percentage of replies received last year to the communications thus sent to parties to industrial disputes was larger than during the previous year—a fact which goes to show that the importance of this branch of departmental work is being more fully understood and appreciated. In the statistical tables information in regard to strikes and lock-outs has been classified under the following headings: (*a*) the locality in which the dispute has taken place; (*b*) the causes or objects of the dispute; (*c*) the date of its commencement and termination; (*d*) the numbers affected by the dispute; and (*e*) the results. In addition to the statistics thus presented, a descriptive account of the more important disputes has also appeared in the *Gazette*. Every care has been taken, both in the descriptive and statistical matter, to record as impartially as possible only the facts of the case, omitting altogether any expressions of opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of any particular dispute. Wherever possible, the parties have been allowed to present their own statements of the case. Where a difference as to cause or result, or as to any other point or feature of the dispute, is found in the statements received, these differences have been noted in the published official record.

Owing largely to the existence of a number of important strikes in this and other countries which have had a distinct influence upon conditions here, and to the introduction, during the last session of parliament, of a bill to regulate the settlement of railway labour disputes by arbitration, public attention has been more widely directed to this feature of present-day industry, and to the need for more accurate information in regard to the causes, nature and extent of industrial disputes, more especially because the whole question has shown itself to be one likely to call forth legislative action in the near future. Considered in its true significance as affording a source of reliable information and a basis for intelligent action, legislative or otherwise, in regard to industrial disputes, the value and importance of the work of the department in thus recording, from month to month and from year to year, full details of all the industrial disputes in the Dominion will be readily seen. The monthly tables and reports, moreover, serve to reflect the nature of existing relations between employers and employed throughout the Dominion, and the consequent quiet or unrest of the labour market in the course of the year. They have also served to draw the attention of the people of one locality to conditions in other localities of immediate concern to employers and employees, and at the same time to fix attention upon matters of concern to the public generally. There is reason to believe that in this latter connection the publication of these monthly records, and the knowledge that all such disputes and differences are made the subject of official inquiry by the department, have had a decided influence in deterring parties from hasty action preliminary to a strike or lock-out, and of helping to bring to a termination disputes which had already arisen.

Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

Another feature of the *Labour Gazette*, which is being developed with advantage, is a monthly review of important blue books and other publications by the Dominion government, the governments of the several provinces, and official and government bodies in other countries, where these publications contain information having any bearing upon labour matters in Canada. The documents to which public attention is thus directed cover a wide range of useful literature. They comprise such publications

as reports of the Department of Agriculture, of the Geological Survey; reports of the Bureaus of Industry and Mines; reports of the Departments of Forestry and Colonization in the several provinces; reports concerning the administration of factory laws, factory inspection, industrial accidents and the like; reports of the British government on co-operative societies and trade unions, the unemployed, wages changes, strikes and lock-outs, &c.; reports of the Departments and Bureaus of labour in Australia and New Zealand; and the annual and special reports of the United States National Department of Labour and of the several State Bureaus.

Official documents of this character contain a vast amount of important matter having a direct bearing upon industrial conditions in general, and a great deal affecting, more or less immediately, the industrial situation in this country. Many of these publications would remain entirely unknown even to interested parties, and the practical utility of much of the original investigation undertaken in this country and elsewhere would be entirely lost to them and to the public generally, were it not that the sources of valuable information upon the topics discussed in these reports and documents are indicated in this manner through the columns of the *Gazette*. The reviews published are necessarily brief, because of the limitation of available space in the *Gazette*, but they are at least sufficient to attract attention to the nature of the investigations that are being made, and to the results obtained.

In the procuring of these reports and documents the department has had communication with practically all of the public departments of the several countries in which they were published, and has at the same time arranged for an exchange of publications. The reports and official papers themselves, when received, have been catalogued and filed among the documents relating to labour which the department has been collecting for its library of industrial literature. They have thus been made available as works of reference, but in the meantime their existence and the nature of their contents have been made known through the columns of the *Gazette*.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

Continuing the practice begun in the first number of the *Gazette*, the department has published, from month to month, a carefully prepared series of notes of legal decisions in the courts of the several provinces of the Dominion which are of immediate interest to labour. Under this heading cases such as the following have received attention; the liability of companies for negligence in dealing with or in the treatment of their employees; the infringement of union trade-marks; the non-payment by employers of wages in accordance with specified or other conditions; the responsibility of companies for negligence in the performance of their work; injuries received by workmen in the course of their employment, either through their own negligence or that of fellow employees; the employment of children, young people and women; the liability of trade unions for the actions of their members; the liabilities of trade union funds; workmen's compensation for injuries; employers' liabilities generally; the employment of alien labour; employees' provident societies; Sunday labour; violation of the Factories Acts, &c.

In addition to a full note of the particulars of the case, and of the points decided in each instance, citation is also made of the time and place of the decision, the judicial officer by whom it was made, the court in which the case was tried or determined, and other facts and circumstances which may enable the reader to procure for himself more complete details, if so desired.

The collection and publication of these decisions has been serviceable in many ways. It has undoubtedly enabled both employers and employees to gain a more exact knowledge and intelligent understanding of their respective rights, duties and responsibilities, and of the legal interpretation of these by the judicial tribunals of the country. It has also served to direct attention to differences in the existing laws of the several provinces, to the consequent differences in the position of labour before the law in each, and to the advisability or necessity of more uniform labour legislation by the provincial authorities.

Subjects of Special Investigation by the Department.

The subjects which have been made matters of special investigation by the department through the year, and the results of which have been published in articles appearing in serial form in the columns of the *Gazette,* have been the preparation of statistical tables on rates of wages and other conditions in individual trades in Canada; statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada; articles on the industries of Canada, and on labour legislation in Canada. The department also prepared and published a directory of labour organizations in Canada together with special articles on the subject.

Statistical Tables on Rates of Wages.

During the fiscal year, 1900-1901, tables on the rates of wages and other conditions in the following trades were published in the *Gazette;* viz.; the printing trades, the cigar-making trade, the metal trades, and some of the branches of the building trades. During the past year the series has been continued by the completion of the tables in regard to the building trades, and by the publication of additional tables in reference to the woodworking trades, carriage and wagon making trades, and the coopering trades. The department also commenced an investigation into the wages and hours of labour of the several classes of workmen employed in connection with the railways of the Dominion, but this information, although collected in large part before the end of June, had not, at that time, been secured with sufficient completeness to admit of its publication in the *Gazette.*

In the preparation of the statistical tables, care has been taken to obtain the facts and figures from as many sources and to have them as reliable as possible. Both employers and employees have been written to by the department for returns which might be used in compiling the tables, and the correspondents of the *Gazette* in the several cities have been required to make independent investigations into the rates current in their respective cities and districts. The number of communications sent out by the department has varied according to the extent of the trade and the nature of the sources

from which it was possible to gather information. Each communication has been accompanied with schedules prepared in advance, and so arranged as to afford an easy index to the kind of information desired. In the preparation of the tables on rates of wages and hours of employment in the building trades, communications and blank schedules, considerably over 3,000 in number, were sent to contractors in all parts of Canada, to the secretaries of unions belonging to the building trades, and to the correspondents of the *Gazette*. In the case of the woodworking trades, the tables were based on returns made almost entirely by employers and the special correspondents of the *Gazette*, there being but few local unions in this particular industry. Requests for information were sent to practically all of the woodworking establishments of any size or importance in the Dominion. The same is also true of the tables dealing with wages and hours of work in the carriage and wagon-making trades, and in the coopering trades. But in the case of the groups last named, returns were also received from the secretaries of the local unions, and from individual employees. Taken altogether, the department sent out, during the course of the year, between 8,000 and 9,000 communications in reference to the rates of wages in individual trades in the Dominion.

Appended hereto is a copy of one of the communications addressed to parties from whom information was sought, and of the blank schedule forms which were mailed with the different communications. The review of the information, as finally classified in the tables published in the *Gazette*, will indicate something of the nature of the work which it was necessary to perform in order that the large number of returns received might be given in a form that would best serve the purposes of reference and comparison. In each case the returns have been classified according to the class of work to be performed, and the method of payment, and the rates so classified have been arranged under the names of the localities to which they refer, the localities themselves being arranged alphabetically, and grouped in the province to which they belong.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, November, 1901.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and correct record of the rates of wages and hours of employment prevailing in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

It is intended to deal with the rates of wages and hours of employment in the carriage and wagon-making trades in the *Labour Gazette*, and in order that the value of these statistics may be as great as possible the Department would be obliged if you would kindly fill in on the enclosed schedule information in regard to the classes of labour mentioned in so far as they relate to the branch or branches of the carriage and wagon-making trades with which you are concerned.

It would assist the Department in making its information more complete if you would, under the heading of 'Remarks,' state whether or not the current rates are also the rates demanded by the Union, and if not, if you would give on the back of the page the union rate, and state to what extent it prevails in the locality.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the *Labour Gazette* the department would be very grateful if you would have the kindness to return the enclosed form as soon after receiving it as possible.

I enclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department, and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES—SERIES B., No. 6.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING TRADES.

Locality .....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per day 1st 5 days of Week.	Per day (Saturdays).	Average per week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Blacksmiths						
" helpers						
" finishers						
Woodworkers—						
Body Builders						
Gear "						
Wheelwrights						
Machine Hands						
Shaper "						
Sticker "						
Painters—General						
" Stripers						
" Varnishers						
Trimmers						
Top Builders						
Cushion Makers						
Carriage Mounters						
Labourers						

* Remarks :

Date .....190.... Signature .....

Address .....

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 5.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE WOODWORKING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Per Hour.	Average per Week.	Per Day 1st 5 Days of Week.	Per Day. (Saturdays).	Average per Week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Millwrights						
Draughtsmen						
Carvers						
Cabinetmakers						
Polishers or Finishers						
Turners						
Stair Builders						
Doormakers						
Sash and Blind Makers						
Frame Makers						
Bench hands						
" " helpers						
Machine Hands						
Shaper Hands						
Sticker "						
Band Saw Hands						
Jig " "						
Circular " "						
Matcher Hands						
Planer "						
Labourers						

*Remarks:

Date.....190.... Signature .....

Address .....

Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

2-3 EDWARD VII., A. 1903

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B.—No. 7.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE COOPERING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for Overtime.
	Wages per hour.	Average Wages per Week.	Hours per day first five days of week	Hours per day (Saturdays).	Average Hours per Week.	
	Cents.	$ cts.				
Coopers (on tight work).....						
Coopers (on slack work).....						
Mill Hands.....						
Stave Cutters.....						
Machinists.....						
Labourers.....						

*Remarks—

Date.....1902.

Signature.....

Address.....

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES B, No. 4.

RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASSES OF LABOUR.	WAGES.		HOURS.			Rate paid for overtime.	Average duration of working season in months.
	Per day.	Average per week.	Per day 5 days of week	Per day (Saturday).	Average per week.		
	Cts.	$ cts.					
Bricklayers							
Masons							
Builders labourers							
Scaffolders							
Ordinary labourers							
Excavators							
Quarrymen							
Derrick men							
Powder men							
Stone drillers							
Stone cutters							
Teamsters, one horse							
" " and cart							
" two horses							
" " and wagon							
Carpenters							
" helpers							
Shinglers							
Joiners							
Stair builders							
Lathers							
Plasterers							
Painters							
Glaizers							
Steamfitters							
Plumbers							
Gasfitters							
Slate roofers							
" helpers							
Metal roofers							
" helpers							
Felt and gravel roofers							
" " helpers							
Galvanized iron workers							
Tinsmiths							
Electricians							
Steelworkers							
Coppersmiths							
" helpers							
Bell hangers							

*REMARKS:

Date... .....190 . Signature.....

Address.....

*Please fill in further particulars on back of page if necessary.

As was found to be the case during the first year, the returns received in reply to the communications sent out by the department, have, from a percentage standpoint, been large, and have shown a tendency to increase as the work of the department has become better known.

Cost of Living Schedules.

Of equal importance with the statistical tables on rates of wages and hours of employment have been the statistical tables on the cost of living in Canada, which have also been published as the result of a special investigation undertaken by the department. In the preparation of these tables the department followed the lines pursued in gathering and compiling similar data during the corresponding period of the year previous. Returns were received, however, from a larger number of industrial centres, and concerning several additional items of outlay. Information was collected in regard to three groups, namely, the prices of articles for domestic consumption, house rents, and the cost of board and lodging. In each instance the returns were based on the current rates actually being paid, and the information classified so as to indicate the difference of rates in different localities. Advantage was also taken of the investigation of the year previous to make comparisons as to variations in the cost of living experienced during the year. The information for these tables was gathered by the special correspondents of the *Gazette*, and compiled from their returns by the clerks in the department. The correspondents were required to verify their facts and figures from a number of sources, and to indicate, where such existed, any differences in local rates in regard to any particular commodity. The following tables show the class of information gathered, and the form in which the returns were made :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C, No. 1.

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.

Locality.. .. .. .

COST OF LIVING SCHEDULE No. 1, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, &c.—*Concluded.*

Sugar, granulated per pound..
" " number of pounds for $1.00..
" brown per pound..
" " number of pounds for $1.00..
Tea per pound ..
Coffee per pound..
Coal oil per gallon..
Coal, stove per ½ ton..
Coal, stove per ton..
Hard wood as fuel per cord..

COST OF LIVING, SCHEDULE No. 2.

Locality..
Date..
..
Board and lodging per month..
..
*House rent.....House of 4 rooms..
House 6 rooms..
House of 8 rooms..
In tenements or flats of 4 rooms..
In tenements or flats of 6 rooms..
..
*Indicate difference in rates according to locality where such prevail.....
..

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the statistical information which the department has collected, compiled and published in the manner described. The mere opportunity of comparison with conditions of the previous years, as reported in the *Gazette,* has shown how increasingly valuable this information is likely to become in time. To employers and employees alike an exact statement of the prevailing rates of wages in different localities, and also of the cost of living, is of the first importance. During the year the department has received many assurances that this branch of its work has been of immediate assistance to those for whose benefit it was intended, and that the figures given in the *Gazette* have been utilized by employers and employees as a basis of agreement in matters of proposed change or controversy. From statements received from other sources the department has also learned that these tables have served to acquaint persons in one part of the Dominion with information which they desired in reference to remuneration for services and the cost of living in other parts, and have been of equal benefit to persons residing outside of Canada and desiring information in regard to the economic conditions of labour here.

The Industries of Canada.

The dairying industry in the Dominion was made the subject of a special investigation by the department, the results of which were given in an article comprising one of the series on the industries of Canada, which were published for the most part during the preceding year. In the conduct of this undertaking the department secured

its information mainly from four sources : (a) official and semi-official reports and records, and opinions of experts ; (b) employers in the industry ; (c) employees in the industry ; (d) associations of employers or employees and boards or representative men in the districts in which the industry was being carried on ; and (e) correspondents of the *Gazette*. The general plan of collecting statistical information by means of schedules sent out by the department to interested parties was adopted throughout.

The forms having been filled in and returned, statistical tables based on the schedules were then compiled, and the data so presented was supplemented by a special article reviewing the industry by provinces in detail. Reference was made to the development of the industry, the markets for the product, the distribution of the butter and cheese factories of the Dominion, their output, their experience financially, and the remuneration paid to those in charge. In this investigation special attention was devoted to the extent to which the co-operative system exists in this industry.

Labour Legislation in Canada.

During the preceding year the department commenced the compilation and classification of the legislation of the several provinces, and of the Dominion, which had an immediate bearing upon the status of labour and industrial conditions. This task was completed in regard to legislation in Canada for the protection of persons employed in factories, of employees in shops and stores, and of employees in mines. During the past year it has been continued in regard to the legislation for the protection of employees on railways, of employees about machinery, of employees on ships, and also as to legislation specially affecting apprentices. Articles on trade union legislation in Canada, and on some of the legal aspects of Sunday labour, should also be added to this list.

The results of the compilation and classification of the existing laws on the subjects here referred to were presented in the *Gazette* in a series of articles appearing under the proper titles. In every instance care was taken to so arrange and classify the material that it might be easily accessible for the purpose of immediate reference in regard to any point on which information might be sought. At the same time special efforts were made to present the various statutory provisions in as condensed a form as possible, giving, by a system of copious foot-notes, a ready means of reference to the exact wording of the Acts themselves, and the places where they might be found. As illustrative of the scope and method of the articles on these subjects, the following brief analysis of their contents may be mentioned.

In the article on the *legislation for the protection of employees on railways*, which appeared in the August (1901) number of the *Gazette*, the substance is given of those provisions of the law which are intended to ensure, as far as possible, the safe operation of railways, and which, though not expressly stated to be for the protection of employees, react to their benefit by lessening the dangers of their occupation. The substance of the enactments expressly designed for their protection is also given. The latter group is considered in relation to those provisions which declare how railways are to be operated so as to protect employees, and with special reference to the provisions

touching railway employees in Acts relating to compensation for injuries to workmen. The federal as well as the provincial law is given. The legislation is divided and commented upon in so far as it relates (I) to provisions made for the enactment and enforcement of by-laws, rules and regulations for the conducting of railways, and the guidance of employees ; (2) special rules of this nature ; (3) inspection of railways ; (4) construction and materials ; and (5) compensation for injuries. As showing the detail with which the subject is presented, within each of these divisions, it may be mentioned that, under the heading "construction and materials," such matters as the height of bridges, rails and railway frogs, running boards, oil cups, etc., are dealt with in connection with the provisions contained in the Dominion statutes and the legislation of the several provinces.

In the article on *legislation for the protection of employees about machinery,* which appeared in the September (1901) number of the *Gazette,* attention is directed to the special remedial enactments passed in the several provinces providing for the peculiar dangers to which employees are liable when working on machines, or in close proximity to machinery, whether in indoor occupations in buildings such as factories and workshops, or in outdoor occupations.

Legislation for the protection of employees on ships was dealt with in three separate articles, appearing, respectively, in the *Gazette* of November and December, 1901, and of January, 1902. The subject is discussed with reference to the provisions of the existing law affecting (1) the extent of the rights and duties of seamen ; (2) the safety of ships ; and (3) the competency of officers in charge of ships. In considering the rights and duties of seamen, the enactments concerning seagoing crafts and those relating to vessels employed in inland navigation are classified separately. The special regulations in regard to government vessels, the subject of wages payments, the allotment of wages, recovery of wages, protection of property, the property of deceased seamen, the supplying of provisions, the accommodation on board ship, distress, etc., are all dealt with. The provisions relating to the safety of ships are considered in connection with registration, licensing and inspection, the care and disposition of cargoes, and the prevention of accidents. With respect to the competency of officers, such matters as the qualifications of masters and mates, the qualifications of engineers, and regulations affecting discipline, are pretty fully commented on.

The subject of *legislation in Canada specially affecting apprentices* was commenced in an article in the February (1902) number of the *Gazette,* and concluded in a subsequent article in March. These articles marked a division in the series. The preceding articles had reference to legislation recommended by the nature of the employment to which it related. The new series of these special articles, of which that on legislation in regard to apprentices was the first, had to do with such legislation as pertains to the complex relations arising out of the labour contract, the rights and duties incident to it, and the obligations which it entails. One of the matters of first importance touching the labour contract is the question, who may be parties to it, and as in this connection minors and aliens have been made the subjects of special legislation, the former especially in their employment as apprentices, it was thought advisable to commence the new series with an article on the legislation concerning apprentices. The

subject of apprenticeship is considered first, as to the method of binding apprentices, under which head are discussed the powers respectively of parents, guardians, mayors of cities and towns, judicial officers, and overseers of the poor. The powers to bind charitable institutions, and of minors to bind themselves, as well as the methods of binding, are also considered. The mutual duties of masters and apprentices is another subject of treatment which is dealt with in the light of the special legislation of the several provinces.

In addition to the series of articles on existing legislation, there were supplementary articles discussing the labour legislation, Dominion and provincial, passed during the sessions of 1901-1902. The articles under this head include reviews of British Columbia legislation affecting labour, Ontario labour legislation, the amendments of the Ontario Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and Manitoba legislation affecting labour.*

Reviews in the nature of synopses were also given of proposed measures of immediate interest to labour introduced, but not passed, during the last session of the Dominion parliament, but likely to be reintroduced at a subsequent time, such, for example, as the proposed Act for the settlement of railway labour disputes, and an Act respecting the regulation of railways in Canada.

Government Commissions Affecting Labour.

Special attention was devoted in the *Gazette* to the proceedings and reports of government commissions appointed or opened during the year, whose duty it was to gather information, or to investigate subjects of importance concerning labour. Such was the Royal Commisison on Chinese and Japanese immigration, appointed during the fiscal year 1900-1901, and the Royal Commission appointed on the 25th of April, 1901, to investigate the alleged existence of a combine among the paper manufacturers of the Dominion, the reports of which bodies were presented to parliament at its last session. There were also the investigations of Professor S. J. McLean, and his reports upon railway commissions, railway rate grievances and regulative legislation, made to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and by the latter presented to parliament. The work of the British Columbia fisheries commission, appointed in the month of January, 1902, but whose report has not yet been presented to parliament, was also reviewed.

Directory of Labour Organizations.

During the year the department published a directory of labour organizations in Canada. The directory was commenced as part of a larger work, statistical and descriptive in its nature, on the growth and development of labour organization in Canada. The preparation of this directory was a considerable task, involving not merely the securing of information in regard to existing labour organizations in all parts of the Dominion, but also a careful compilation and classifica-

*Part of this series although prepared during the fiscal year 1901-02, was published in the July and August numbers of the *Labour Gazette* which belong to the fiscal year 1902-03.

tion of the information so obtained. In its search for and acquisition of the facts and statistics the department made use of all available sources of inquiry. Special investigations were conducted in all of the cities in which correspondents of the *Gazette* were resident ; international and federal organizations were written to for a list of the local organizations affiliated or federated with them ; old and new labour directories for individual cities, journals of the several trade organizations, labour papers, local newspapers, reports of labour congresses, letter files of the department, &c., &c., were carefully scanned for the names of trade unions or other similar organizations in any part of the Dominion. When the list obtained in this way had reached formidable proportions, and there was reason to believe that it was fairly complete, a circular letter was sent to the secretaries of these organizations. requesting certain statistical and descriptive information with respect to the organizations with which they were connected. One of the points on which information was sought was the names of other labour organizations in the trade to which the secretary belonged, or in the locality to which the circular was sent. In the returns received, several new organizations were brought to light, and they were immediately communicated with in the same manner. In addition to the circular letter several hundreds of personal letters were written to individuals and organizations in order to secure from them facts and information which the department was unable to obtain directly from certain other organizations themselves. Personal letters were also sent to many places in Canada to persons supposed to be informed in the matter, with a view of ascertaining whether or not there existed any organizations other than those of which the department had a record. Whenever information was found to be incomplete, every available means was used to supplement it as much as possible. As a consequence, the directory as finally published represents the crystallization of a vast collection of facts and figures obtained by the department through several thousand separate communications and returns. The circular letter referred to as having been sent to the secretaries of existing organizations, and the schedule which accompanied it, are published herewith. Thy indicate the nature of the inquiries made, on the answers to which the work of compilation was subsequently based.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

Ottawa,..... ...1901

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation a statistical and descriptive account of the growth and development of labour organizations in Canada. This account will on completion be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900), which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having its account as concise and accurate as possible, but at the same time sufficiently comprehensive to be of immediate service to all persons interested in matters pertaining to the organization of labour in Canada. To this end the department has drafted a series of questions to be submitted to the labour organizations of the Dominion, with the request that replies to the same be sent by the organizations to the department, in so far as the information requested is available.

You will find on the accompanying pages the list of questions referred to. A perusal of these will be sufficient to indicate the extent of the inquiry, and

also the importance of the results which the compilation, based on answers to these questions from all parts of Canada, is likely to have.

You will notice that, among other matters of information, the department asks for the names and addressess of the president and secretary of your organization. Also the date at which the election of officers is held. It is intended to publish the information given under these heads in the form of a directory of the labour organizations in Canada.

Feeling that you will appreciate the importance of having this directory as complete as possible, and the difficulty likely to be experienced in obtaining the names of all existing organizations, the department takes the liberty of requesting that you have the kindness to assist in this work by filling in, in the space indicated at the end of the schedule, the names of any organizations, together with the names of their secretaries, which may exist in your locality, or be in any way connected with your trade, or of which you have reason to think the department may not be informed.

I inclose herewith a duplicate of this letter and schedule, also an envelope to be used in returning one of these schedules to the department. The duplicate you may desire to file as a matter of record. No postage is required on the replies sent in by you.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the department if your reply to this communication is sent in at as early a date as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C. No. 1.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

Locality.. .. .. .

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA—*Concluded.*

Name.. .. .. .

directory special articles descriptive of the historical development of labour organization in Canada, and on trade union legislation, were also prepared and published during the year.

Subjects of Current Interest.

Of the other subjects of current interest, besides those already mentioned, which were discussed in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned:

The Strike of the Trackmen on the C.P.R.; the Arbitration between the C.P.R. and its maintenance-of-way employees; Spring changes in Rates of Wages in Canada; the Fernie Mining Disaster; the Proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Conciliation in Canada; Conciliation in Great Britain; Conciliation in New Zealand; Conciliation in Nova Scotia; Ontario Factories Inspection; the International Association for Labour Legislation; Insurance and Benevolent Features of Labour Organizations; the Sweating System; the Canadian Census.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

During the fiscal year, 1901-02, applications were made to the Department of Labour for its friendly intervention to aid the settlement of eleven existing strikes or lock-outs. The localities in which these disputes prevailed were scattered pretty widely over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The most important strike in point of numbers and interests affected was at the city of Halifax, N.S., and the next in importance in point of numbers was at Rossland, B.C. There was one other strike in the province of British Columbia in which the department was called upon to intervene. Of the remaining strikes in which intervention was sought, three were in the province of Quebec, four in Ontario, and one in Manitoba.

The trades and industries affected embraced cotton and lumber mills, metalliferous and coal mines, piano-making, cigar and furniture manufactruring, stove mounting, dock building, railway and steamship transportation.

There was also considerable variety in the causes of the disputes in question. In six cases they arose through the refusal of employers to grant the demands of local unions either for a revision of the existing wages scales, or other terms of employment, or for non-compliance with demands of a different nature. In five cases in which the demands were made by local unions, and in one other case, an increase in the wage rate was a prominent feature of the difficulty. In another case the cause of the strike was partially, if not entirely, the refusal of a company to recognize the union by entering into an agreement with it, or by consenting to any other kind of recognition. In one case the cause was entirely a question of the reduction of hours of labour. While in one instance the cause was the dismissal of an employee against the wishes of his fellow-employees, in another it was the refusal of the employer to dismiss an employee who was objectionable to his fellow-employees. In two cases misunderstandings as to the nature of a change in the wage scale, or of an existing agreement, was the source of dispute. In two instances sympathy with other strikers led either to an increase in the numbers of those originally on strike or was one of the main causes of the strike itself.

In six of the existing disputes a settlement was effected within two days after the arrival of the conciliator, representing the government, in the locality where the dispute prevailed. In three instances settlements were obtained on the very day on which settlement negotiations were entered upon. In one instance the strikers were unwilling to accept the agreement which the company, in the course of negotiations, was prepared to enter into as a result of the attempted settlement, and continued the strike for a few days longer, accepting, however, at the conclusion of that time, the terms originally presented to them by the conciliator. In four cases it appeared that the intervention of the department had been requested at too late a date to admit of any settlement being secured through its good offices. In all of these latter cases the employers claimed either to have replaced the strikers with other hands or to be no longer embarrassed by the

strike. The cases in question were the strike of the cigarmakers at Montreal, which commenced on April 19, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until December 7, of the same year ; and the strike of the miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, B.C., which commenced on July 11, 1901, and in which the intervention of the department was not requested until October 31, of the same year. In both of these strikes the number of workmen originally affected was large, being about 600 and 1,100 respectively. There were also two minor strikes—one, the strike of the stove mounters at the Gurney foundry, Toronto, which commenced on January 21, and in which intervention was requested on the 4th of the folllowing month, the number directly affected being 22; and the other, the strike of machinists in the employ of the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg, commenced on the 16th May, 1902, affecting 36 employees, and in connection with which the request for intervention was made on the 27th of the same month.

The manufacturing establishments in Montreal claimed to be no longer embarrassed by the strike of their employees which had commenced some nine months before the intervention of the Department of Labour had been requested. They stated that, had the intervention of the department been secured within three months, or possibly six months, after the initiation of the difficulty, they would have been glad to have availed themselves of its assistance in negotiating a settlement with their former employees, but that owing to the time which had elapsed since the commencement of the strike, they had been able to place themselves in a position independent of any of those who had not returned to work.

In the case of the strike at the Rossland mines the LeRoi Company claimed that, at the time the request for the intervention of the department had been made, its mines were in full operation, and that they were not affected by the strike. The War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies also claimed to be able to operate their mines should they desire to do so, but they explained that it might be some time before they would resume operations.

The Gurney Foundry Company, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, claimed to have reduced their working staffs at the time of being confronted with the embarrassment of a strike, and to have filled, before the time at which the intervention of the department was requested such vacancies as were necessary for the successful carrying on of their business.

The number of workmen involved in each of the several strikes, successfully settled through the intervention of the department, ranged from 30 persons engaged as wharf builders at Port Burwell, Ont., to 1,200 longshoremen and sympathetic strikers at Halifax, N.S. The total number affected by all of the settlements was 2,130, and adding to this number 230 others, the settlement of whose difficulty the intervention of the department helped to facilitate, though it did not actually complete, the total would be brought up to 2,360. It would be a mistake, however, to estimate the importance of the intervention of the department in the settlement of these disputes either by the particulars or incidents of the settlemnts, or by th numbers affected thereby. The numbers given includes only persons actually on strike. The extent to which other individuals and interests were immediately or remotely affected, is not even approximately estimated, nor is any estimate given of the period of time over which, but for its immediate settlement, a strike might have extended, or of the number of persons who, in the event of

its continuance, might subsequently have become either directly or indirectly involved. A more accurate conception of the significance of the intervention of the department in the several cases in which settlements were secured, will be gained from a brief review of the disputes themselves, and of the nature of the settlements accomplished.

Strike of Cotton Spinners at Valleyfield, Que.

The strike of the cotton spinners in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield, Que., which occurred on October 17, was occasioned by the dismissal by the company of a spinner who had left his work without permission, and who subsequently refused to give any explanation of his conduct to the foreman in charge. Both the dismissal and the strike were the results of a misunderstanding which a little mutual moderation might have avoided. The reinstatement of the dismissed employee, and the settlement of the strike, were effected by simply bringing together the contending parties and having the points of difference between them satisfactorily adjusted in the presence of the government conciliator. About forty spinners went on strike at the outset. Their action involved some ninety other hands, all of whom were laid off during the first day of the strike. The number was subsequently increased, and considerable apprehension was felt lest other departments in the mill might be obliged to close down owing to the enforced idleness of several looms, the number of which was daily increasing. Both the company and the men willingly concurred in the intervention of the department, though the formal request for intervention was made by the employees. This request was received on the 26th of the month, and on the same day the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Valleyfield, and, on his arrival there, had interviews during the evening with the dismissed employee, the committee of strikers and the company. On the following day he had further interviews with the company, the foreman and the committee of the men, and, in the afternoon, was present at a meeting of the strikers held at the Town Hall for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken. As a result of this meeting the dismissed employee admitted that his action had given just cause for annoyance to the foreman, and he expressed a willingness to apologize. On his subsequently doing so the foreman requested his reinstatement. The strikers on their part admitted that they had acted hastily in going on strike without first giving an opportunity to the foreman, or manager, to consider fully the situation. A committee was appointed to wait upon the manager, and, in company with the Deputy Minister, made full explanations. The strikers and the dismissed employee were then reinstated without any discrimination, an understanding having been also reached that, in future, notification of any grievances should first be given to the foreman of the department in which they might arise, and, if no redress were made, that then there should be direct communication with the manager himself. In recognition of the action of the company in meeting its employees in this friendly manner, the latter volunteered to work overtime until the work in the weaving and other departments in the mill, which had been thrown behind in consequence of the strike, was fully overtaken.

The total number of employees in the mills of the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield is about 3,000, and, but for the speedy termination of this dispute, it is difficult to say whether it might not have been necessary to shut down the mills entirely.

The weaving process is dependent upon the spinning, and the other processes upon the weaving. As already pointed out, the number of looms working in the weaving department was becoming less each day of the strike, and this reduction increased the embarrassment which was being experienced in other departments. Both the management and the men expressed their gratitude to the department for its intervention.

The Strike at the Alexandra Mines, South Wellington, B.C.

The strike at the Alexandra mines at South Wellington, Vancouver Island, B.C., was occasioned through a misunderstanding between the mining company and some of its miners who had contracted to mine coal in accordance with a special agreement. Nothing was said in this agreement as to the price to be paid for stringing timbers in the mine. The miners had commenced operations on the assumption that, no special stipulation having been made, the customary rate would continue to be paid. The company, however, offered a lower rate in the settlement with the men. This action on the part of the company was regarded as an attempt to reduce the rates of wages of its employees, and, although only 36 miners would have been immediately affected by the reduction, all of the employees, to the number of about 260, felt that their position might also become jeopardized, and a strike of all the miners was declared on November 25. The strike continued for the greater part of a week, and threatened to extend to other mines which were the property of the same company. In fact the miners to the number of about 800, at a mine in the immediate vicinity, gave notice that, if a settlement was not affected within a week, they also would quit work the week following.

The Deputy Minister of Labour was in British Columbia at the time, and was asked to intervene under the provisions of the Act. Upon interviews being had with both parties it was agreed that the original contracts should be abandoned, work resumed as it had been before any contracts had been entered into, and new contracts, if desired, framed with such specifications as might be agreed upon by both parties. The intervention of the conciliator took place on the morning of May 20, and, on the afternoon of the same day, all of the men returned to work. Not only were the difficulties at South Wellington thus speedily terminated, but the spread of the strike to other mines, and what might have been other serious industrial disturbances, on Vancouver Island, were also avoided.

Strike of Piano Makers at Toronto, Ont.

No less than five firms and 450 employees were affected by the strike of pianomakers at Toronto, which commenced on December 23, 1901, and was settled on the 30th of that month through the intervention of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, at the request of the employees presented two days previously. The strike was occasioned through the inability of the Committee of the Amalgamated Wood-workers' Council of Toronto, representing the employees, and the Piano Manufacturers' Association, representing the employers, to come to an agreement in reference to certain demands made by the former for a change in existing rates of wages and other conditions of employment.

On the 30th of the month a joint conference between representatives of each side was arranged by the Minister of Labour at the Board of Trade rooms in Toronto, the Minister himself being present at the request of both parties. The conference lasted for several hours, at the conclusion of which terms of settlement were reached, and these terms were submitted, on the following day, for ratification to the Manufacturers' Association and the Woodworkers' Council. At the meetings of these respective bodies the terms of the settlement, arranged at the conference, were approved of, and the strikers agreed to return to work, as they in fact did, on the second day of January. One of the terms of the agreement was that particulars of the settlement were not to be made public, but it was understood that there were mutual concessions, and that some of the demands of the men had been granted. By this intervention the continuance of what might have been a lengthy dispute, involving a large number of men, was averted, and that at a time when, in the interests of both employers and employees, an early settlement was exceedingly desirable.

Strike of Woodworkers at Berlin, Ont.

The intervention, under the Conciliation Act, in an industrial dispute between the employees of one of the large furniture manufacturing establishments at Berlin, Ont., and the company owners, which took place on the 18th of March, was made at the request of the employers, The strike had occurred on the 13th of the month, in consequence of the refusal of the company to dismiss an employee on the ground that he was objectionable to members of the local Finishers' Union from which he had been expelled, the other employees in the shop being members of this union. About forty men in all went on strike, but although these did not include the entire working staff, it was nevertheless found to be necessary to close the factory.

The services of the Deputy Minister as a conciliator were accepted by the men on strike. On the day following his arrival in Berlin several conferences were held with both parties, and a day later a basis of settlement was reached and agreed to by the employees. The proposed agreement was accepted by the company, and subsequently approved at a mass meeting of the local Woodworkers' Union, the Wood Carvers' Union and the Finishers' Union, at which about 300 men were present. Except that the employee against whom the protest had been made was to be retained, and that the other employees were to be reinstated without discrimination, no public statement was made of the terms of settlement. On the day following, after a ratification of the agreement by both parties, the factory resumed operations with all hands at work.

Strike of Longshoremen at Halifax, N.S.

The most important strike in the Dominion, during the year, was that of the longshoremen and their sympathizers at the city of Halifax, N.S. The strike commenced on the 2nd April, and involved directly nine of the steamship companies in that city, sixteen large mercantile establishments, and about 1,200 employees.* For a week the

*Full particulars of this dispute and its settlement will be found at page 667 of No. 2, Vol. 2, of the *Labour Gazette*.

harbour of Halifax had been virtually closed, so far as the loading or unloading of vessels was concerned. The Longshoremen's Association of Halifax had, during the month of March, submitted to the several steamship companies a series of demands comprising changes in the existing scale of wages and other conditions, which, it was requested, should take effect on and after the 2nd April. The negotiations between the parties being unsatisfactory, a strike was ordered for midnight of April 1st, and at that time all the members of the longshoremen's association quit work at the wharves. A number of steamships were being unloaded at the time, and, in consequence of the want of hands, the work of unloading had, in some cases, to be continued by the officers, crews, clerks in the employ of the companies, passengers and others, the union men refusing to handle cargo in any way. Between six and seven hundred men were affected by the strike. After it had continued for a week, and business at the port of Halifax had practically come to a standstill, three additional strikes were declared. On April 7th the coal heavers refused to load or discharge coal on any vessel on which the strikers should have been engaged, and, to the number of about 200, quit work. On the following day they were joined by the fish handlers, to the number of about 300, and a considerable number of coopers who were members of the coopers' union. The freight handlers and other organizations also threatened to join in sympathetic strikes, but this step was averted through the intervention of the department.

The request for intervention was made on April 8th by the president of the Longshoremen's Union, and, on the day on which it was received, the Deputy Minister left Ottawa for Halifax, arriving in that city during the following night. The companies and merchants interested at once expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the good offices of the department, and negotiations with the parties having been entered upon forthwith, a settlement was effected within 48 hours. The main feature of the settlement was the conclusion of a lengthy agreement containing provisions in regard to the rates of wages and hours of labour, Sunday and holiday labour, work performed on stranded vessels, work performed under other exceptional circumstances, as well as other conditions governing employment. The agreement also contained a clause designed to prevent a possible recurrence of a strike or lock-out, by requiring thirty days' notice in writing to be given before any change in the terms of the agreement should be made by either party, and that no strike or lock-out should be declared without thirty days' notice in writing. The agreement was signed by the agents of all the steamship companies affected, and by the president and secretary of the Longshoremen's Union. It was ratified at a mass meeting of the strikers, held in a public hall, at which over one thousand of the men were present. At the same meeting the sympathetic strikes of the coal heavers, fish handlers and coopers were declared at an end, and, on the following day, work was resumed at the wharves as it had been before the strike commenced.

There is no doubt that the prompt settlement effected in this case was of the very greatest importance to the commercial and business interests of the port of Halifax, and that it prevented much suffering among the strikers and their families. There is also good reason to believe that, unless a settlement had been brought about when it was, the strike movement would have rapidly spread. Railway companies had already been threatened with serious difficulties and embarrassment, both in the matter of neces-

sary coal supplies and in the handling of freight. The mere mention of these circumstances is sufficient to indicate to what extent business in other quarters, and, indeed, in many parts of Canada as well as elsewhere, might have been affected. The settlement, it is gratifying to state, appeared to give every satisfaction to both employers and employees, as was evident by the resolutions of thanks tendered to the department in consequence of its intervention.

The Rossland Strike.

Although, as has been pointed out, nearly four months had elapsed between the day on which the strike of miners at the LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines in Rossland, B.C., was commenced, and the time when the intervention of the Department of Labour was requested, and although the companies in consequence felt justified in claiming that the services of a conciliator were not required, they being in a position to operate, or actually engaged in operating, their mines successfully when intervention was actually asked for, there can be no doubt that an important service was rendered to the mining interests of British Columbia, and to the workingmen of that province, by the investigation which was subsequently conducted by the department. This investigation embraced the causes which led to the strike at the outset, and the situation as it existed in Rossland at the time the Deputy Minister arrived in that city, which he did in response to the request of the officers of the local union that some kind of intervention should be had under the Act. On every side there appeared to be a misunderstanding as to the exact state of affairs. Not only was it impossible for the general public to arrive at a proper or just conclusion, in consequence of the many conflicting reports which had been circulated since the initiation of the strike, but even among some of the strikers themselves there appeared to be a good deal of misapprehension as to the real situation. The report of the Deputy Minister was submitted on the 18th November, and was published in the number of the *Gazette* of the month following. A formal declaration of the termination of the strike was made by the Rossland union a month or so later.

The Significance of the Results.

The brief accounts here given of some of the settlements under the Conciliation Act, during the past year, are sufficient to indicate that, in this branch of its work alone, the department has rendered the country most important and valuable service. Not only in their immediate effect were these and other similar settlements the means of preventing a continued loss of wages to mployees with the serious consequences attendant thereon, and of preventing also an enormous financial loss to employers, but trade and industry generally were spared losses and economic disturbances of one kind or another not the less certain and great because impossible to be estimated. The incalculable and far-reaching benefits secured by the averting of industrial strife and the restoration of peaceful and harmonious relations between employers and employed, is something no less entitled to consideration, although admitting of only a passing comment in the pages of this report. It is worthy of notice also, that, in all cases where satisfactory settlements were reached, no difficulties amounting to disturbances of industrial peace have since arisen, and, as was seen in the case at Halifax. definite pro-

vision has been made, in some cases, whereby no violation of the existing agreement can arise in future without due notice being given by both sides, and recourse being first had to settlement by conciliation, arbitration, or some other peaceful means.

Comparing the work of the department under the Conciliation Act, during the fiscal year 1901-02, with what was achieved during the ten months of the previous fiscal year, it will be seen that, whereas there were five applications for the intervention of the department during the first year of its existence, the number was increased to eleven, or more than double, during the last fiscal year. As in the former year, the trade or commercial establishments affected were among the largest and most important in the country, and were pretty well distributed over the Dominion. As during the previous year, also, settlements satisfactory to both parties were effected in all cases almost immediately after the intervention of the department, where its services were requested before such time as employers had been able to fill the places of those on strike, or to carry on their businesses successfully with reduced staffs. There is also every reason to believe that what has been accomplished in this way has been helpful in causing the practical workings of conciliation and arbitration to be better understood, and of encouraging their adoption as a means of preventing industrial war, and of securing and preserving industrial peace.

The following table shows the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department has been sought under the Conciliation Act, and the result of the settlement effected in each case:—

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, under Conciliation Act, 1900, during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Valleyfield, Que.....	Cotton mills, Montreal Cotton Co.	Dismissal of employee.....	150	Oct. 17, 1901	Oct. 26, 1901	Oct. 27, 1901	Dismissed employee and strikers reinstated after apology of former and agreement by latter to make efforts at conciliation before striking in future.
Rossland, B.C.....	LeRoi, War Eagle and Centre Star mines (gold and copper).	Refusal of company to concede increase in wages and to recognize union, also sympathy with strikers at Northport, U.S.	1,000	July 11, 1901	Oct. 31, 1901	....	LeRoi Company claimed mines to be in full operation and therefore no need of settlement. Manager of War Eagle and Centre Star mines stated companies able to operate mines when desired—no settlement necessary.
South Wellington, B.C.	Alexandria mines (coal).	Alleged breach of agreement between miners and company on prices paid for stringing timbers	260	Nov. 25, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	Nov. 29, 1901	Original contracts cancelled and agreement satisfactory to both parties substituted.
Montreal, Que.....	Cigar manufacture, 10 local cigar manufactories.	Refusal of employers to concede to union's demand for a revision of the wage scale.	600	Apl. 19, 1901	Dec. 7, 1901	.....	Employers claimed to have filled places of strikers and not to be affected any longer by strike.
Toronto, Ont.....	Piano-makers (five firms).	Refusal of Piano Manufacturers' Association to grant demand of Woodworkers Council to change wage scale, abolish contract system and recognize union.	450	Dec. 23, 1901	Dec. 28, 1901	Dec. 30, 1901	Terms not made public but included increase in wages and reduction of hours, but not recognition of union.
Toronto, Ont.....	Stove Mounters, Gurney Foundry Co.	Refusal of company to promote two apprentices to the rank of journeymen and recognize them as members of union.	22	Jan. 21, 1902	Feb. 4, 1902	.....	Company claim to have reduced its working staff and filled vacancies caused by strike with outside men.
Berlin, Ont	Furniture manufacturers, Lippert & Co.	Refusal of company to dismiss employee objectionable to union.	40	Mch. 13, 1902	Mch. 17, 1902	Mch. 22, 1902	Terms not made public but employee in question retained and other strikers reinstated.

TABLE showing intervention of Department of Labour in the Settlement of Industrial Disputes, &c.—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected under Conciliation Act.	Nature of Settlement.
Halifax, N.S.....	Nine steamship companies and 16 merchants.	Refusal of employers to concede demands of longshoremen for increased wages and other conditions, and sympathy of coopers, fish handlers and coal heavers.	1,200	Apl. 2, 1902	Apl. 8, 1902	Apl. 11, 1902	Agreement governing conditions of employment including increase in rates of wages, also provision for prevention of future strikes or lock-outs, signed by both parties.
Port Burwell, Ont...	Wharf builders, Public Works Dept. of Dominion Govt.	Misunderstanding as to increase of wages.	30	May 31, 1902	June 2, 1902	June 3, 1902	Employees returned to work on explanation being made of exact nature of increased wages granted.
Winnipeg, Man.....	Canadian Northern Railway Company.	Alleged refusal of company to receive a committee of union and to grant conditions of schedule submitted.	36	May 16, 1902	May 27, 1902	.....	Company claimed to be unaffected by strike and therefore had nothing to settle.
Louiseville, Que... .	Saw mills, Tourville Lumber Co.	Refusal of company to reduce hours of labour and to abolish conditions in contracts with their employees.	230	June 16, 1902	June 19, 1902	.....	Company agreed with conciliator to abolish objectionable conditions in contracts but would not reduce hours. Strikers refused to accept these terms at time of intervention, June 22, but finally accepted them on June 26.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch, as carried on during the year, is divisible into three parts :—

1. The preparation of schedules of current rates of wages for insertion in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, and of other conditions to be inserted in the same for the protection of the employees of contractors on public contract work.

2. The investigation of complaints concerning the non-payment by contractors of the rates of wages current in the localities where work is being performed or a minimum wage equal to that fixed in the schedules inserted in their contracts, or the non-performance by them of other conditions in regard to sub-letting, hours of labour, &c.

3. Correspondence in respect to all inquiries concrning the nature of the conditions under which work is being performed in different localities, inquiries as to current rates in these localities, &c.

The Preparation of Fair Wages Schedules.

The practice adopted by the department, during the fiscal year 1900-1, in the preparation of fair wage schedules has been continued through the past year. The department of the government about to invite tenders for a contract, in which it was intended to insert a fair wages schedule, has forwarded a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers has thereupon been sent to the locality in which the work was to be performed to ascertain the rates of wages and hours current in the locality for workingmen belonging to the several classes likely to be engaged in the construction of the work in question. The officer has then prepared a schedule on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, setting forth what might be considered a fair basis of minimum wage payment to be made to the several classes of labour. The schedule has subsequently been transmitted by the Department of Labour to the department requesting it for incorporation among the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. In this way tenderers have been acquainted in advance with the minimum rates of wages which they were expected to pay to their workmen. On the execution of the contracts, copies of the schedules have in many instances been published in the *Labour Gazette*.

It will be seen from a comparison of the lists of contracts containing fair wages schedules with the list published in the first annual report of the department, that the number of departments of the government for which schedules have been prepared during the past year has increased.

In some cases a more effective and convenient means of carrying out the purpose of the fair wages resolution passed by the House* has been for the department seeking tenders to require of persons tendering a statement of the rates of wages which they were actually paying to the several classes of labour in their employ, and a statement of the rates which they would guarantee to pay to all persons who might be engaged upon the contract work in the event of their tenders being accepted. Where this practice has been followed the rates certified to by persons tendering have been submitted to the Department of Labour for investigation and approval. Where they have been found to constitute a fair minimum wage for the classes of labour specified, regard being had to the locality in which the work has to be performed, the Department of Labour has certified its approval of the rates and the tender has then been considered and approved or rejected on other grounds, by the department which had called for it. Where the rates were regarded as unfair the Department of Labour has itself specified a minimum rate and the tenderer has been informed that until an agreement was made securing payment to the workmen in accordance with the rates specified by the Department of Labour, the tender would not receive consideration. In one instance a firm tendering for a contract in the Post Office Department lost the contract because of a refusal to enter into an agreement to pay its employees in accordance with the rates specified as fair.

Contracts Containing Fair Wages and Other Conditions.

The following is a complete list of the contracts awarded by the several departments of the government, during the fiscal year 1901-2, which contained clauses framed with a view to carrying out the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, together with the conditions inserted.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works :—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts therof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to

*On March 17, 1900, the following resolution was passed by the House of Commons :—That it be resolved, that all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by grants of Dominion public funds.

enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work,—)	

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the Minister, or any officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work,

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for

*See current numbers of the *Labour Gazette* for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.

the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proofs of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by Her Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 2.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the Year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wage schedules and above cited conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			$ cts.
June 18....	New London, P.E.I.....	Repairs to portion of breakwater, &c.....	5,493 00
" 25 ...	Deseronto, Ont.....	Construction of a post office, &c., building.....	25,678 00
" 25....	Sorel, P.Q.....	High level dock and dredging.....	255,632 43
" 29....	Grand Vallée, P.Q.....	Landing pier.....	53,900 00
July 2....	St. John, N.B.....	Immigration building.....	20,685 00
" 9....	Sussex, N.B.....	Armoury.....	4,537 97
" 10....	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q..	Stone piers and abutments	8,950 00
" 11....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Heating apparatus, public building..	1,711 00
" 12....	Coles Point, N.B	Public wharf.....	27,007 00
" 13....	Rapides des Joachims, P.Q..	Iron superstructure of highway bridge.....	9,967 50
Aug. 3....	Grande Anse, N.B.....	Extension of breakwater.....	10,900 00
Oct. 22....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Military store heating apparatus.....	2,950 00
" 31....	Granby, P.Q.....	Post office, &c., building.....	14,987 00
1902.			
April 16....	Halifax, N.S	Custom House.....	250,000 00
May 14....	Depot Harbour, Ont.....	Rip-rap foundation and addition...	190,000 00
" 21....	Toronto, Ont	Postal station "C".....	23,925 00
" 27....	Quebec, Que	Artillery workshop.....	26,981 00
June 10....	Three Rivers, P.Q..	Dock, icebreaker and dredging.....	250,500 00

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1902 :—

No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any foreman or workman, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, in or about

the said works, shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour, or for the hire of teams, respectively, in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

The number of working hours for foreman or workmen in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar classes of work or service in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister or other officer authorized by him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, containing above-cited fair-wages and other conditions for protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1901.			$ cts.
July 11..	Intercolonial Railway.....	Erect passenger station at Lévis, Que..	37,000 00
" 2..	" "	Deliver 2 turntables	Schedule rates.
" 27..	" "	Erect freight shed at St. François, Que.	500 00
" 27..	" "	Remodel station and erect freight shed at St. Pierre, Que	725 00
" 2..	" "	Dredging and rock excavation at Pt. Tupper and Mulgrave, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Aug. 20..	" "	Construct coal shed and trestle at Stellarton, N.S.....	7,439 00
" 31..	" "	Paint freight shed at St. John, N.B....	6c. per sq. yd.
" 24..	" "	Erect addition to freight shed at Campbellton, N.B..	695 00
" 24..	" "	Construct 12 additional stalls at Sydney, C.B.....	38,337 00
Oct. 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Nash's Creek, Millstream, Westchester, Bathurst, Eel River, Campbellton, Metapedia and St. Eloi	Schedule rates.
" 1..	" "	Construct 6 through Pratt trusses for Miramichi bridge, and remove old span.....	"
Sept. 11..	" "	Excavating and pipe laying at Pt. Tupper, C.B.....	"
Oct. 9..	" "	Remodel and enlarge present station at Denmark, N.S.....	762 00
" 1..	" "	Erect bridges at Bathurst, Nash's Creek, Sayabec, Petite Roche, New Mills, Assametquaghan and St. Fabien.....	Schedule rates.
" 21..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Trois Pistoles, Que..	3,900 00
Nov. 11..	" "	Erect station and freight shed at Chaudière Junction..	10,000 00
" 15..	" "	Erect station and dwelling at St. Octave, Que.....	4,000 00
" 12..	" "	Erect section house at Millstream, Que.	1,200 00
" 12..	" "	Supply 6 steel roof trusses for Moncton power house.....	3·48c. per lb.
Dec. 11..	" "	Extend wharf and freight shed at Pictou, N.S	Schedule rates.
Nov. 30..	" "	Erect section house at Rivière du Chêne, Qué	1,495 00
1902.			
Feb. 4..	" "	Remodel station at Halifax, N.S.....	50,000 00
Mar. 8..	" "	Lay water pipes at Chaudière Junction	Schedule rates.
Apr. 14..	" "	Move freight shed at St. André and construct addition thereto.....	475 00

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1901.			$ cts.
Aug. 15..	Prince Edward Island Railway...	Change in location to shorten main line between Charlottetown and Summerside, near Blueshanks.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
May 12..	" "	Extending a former contract to cover same class of work upon balance of Murray Harbour Branch.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 18..	Chambly Canal.....	Construct pipe sewer in St. Johns, Que.....	"
1902.			
Feb. 10..	"	Construct Syphon Culvert in Parish of St. Johns, Que.....	"
1901.			
Nov. 6..	Cornwall Canal.....	Construct switch houses.....	200.00 each.
1902.			
Feb. 8..	"	Widen north bank of Canal E. of Pitt St., Cornwall, Ont	Schedule rates.
May 20..	"	Mechanism for operating locks, &c., of canal	42,466 00
Feb. 3..	Galops Canal.....	Erect toll house at upper entrance.....	1,200 00
1901.			
Aug. 15..	Lachine Canal.....	Paving of Mill St., Montreal.....	Schedule rates.
Oct. 26..	"	Supply and install electric plant for new power house at Côte St. Paul...	"
" 8..	Rideau Canal.....	Erect bridge across canal near Village of Manotick, Ont.....	3,840 00
Nov. 30..	"	Construct boiler for dredge 'Rideau'..	800 00
July 8..	Soulanges Canal	Construct protection dock at Cascades Point, Que.....	Schedule rates.
Sept. 30..	"	Work at Bissonnette Gully (Sec. No. 3)	"
Nov. 5..	"	Repairs to public road (Sec. No. 3).....	"
Sept. 28..	"	Erect a cabin on each of the 5 bridges over canal.....	223.00 each.
Nov. 8..	Trent Canal	Construct dam on Otonabee River.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Feb. 19..	"	Erect 5 bridges over canal.....	20,350 00
1901.			
Sept. 12..	Welland Canal....	Dredging portion of summit level between Thorold and Port Colborne....	65c. per cu. yd.
Oct. 26..	"	Deepen rock cut on summit level between Port Colborne and Humberstone	2.75 per cu. yd.
Nov. 5..	"	Rebuild dam and bridge at Dunnville, Ont.....	Schedule rates.
1902.			
Jan. 31..	"	Erect bridge on Marlatt's site, Old Canal.....	8,000 00
Apl. 18..	"	Build 4 steel valves for regulating weir at Pt. Colborne...	Schedule rates.
" 30..	"	Construct substructure of Bridge at Marlatt's Crossing, Old Canal.....	"

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following clauses, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902:—

That the party of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sub-let or relet any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.

If the part of the first part fail at any time in paying the salaries or wages of any person employed by him, upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such salary be twelve days in arrears, or if there be due to any such person twelve days' wages or salary, the party of the second part or any person appointed by him to inspect the work, may notify the part of the first part to pay such salary or wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such person, then His Majesty may pay to such person salary or wages from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the part of the first part, and the part of the first part covenants with His Majesty to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate af wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A R.—No. 4.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1902, containing fair wages clauses above cited, and fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1901.			$ cts.
Oct. 15...	Wolfville, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on the East Pier.....	450 00
" 17...	Brocton Point, Vancouver, B.C.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and keeper's dwelling.....	1,820 00
" 18...	Long Point, Ont.....	Construction of life-boat house, kitchen and platform	1,290 00
1902.			
Jan. 15...	Port Hood, N.S.....	Construction of a wooden lighthouse tower, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings.....	3,489 00
Feb. 1....	Cape Croker, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse and fog-alarm building, keeper's dwelling and outbuildings	3,559 00
March 17..	St. Roch, Que.....	Construction of a pier foundation for a lighthouse at lower end of Traverse in St. Lawrence River.....	80,500 00
April 15..	Buctouche, N.B.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling, with outbuildings on Southern Extremity of Buctouche sand bar	1,289 00
" 25..	Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten, Ont.....	Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and outbuildings	2,570

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1902.			$ cts.
May 15...	Boularderie, N.S.	Construction of two wooden range light towers on Duffus Point, at entrance to Great Bras-d'Or, C.B.	1,500 00
June 6...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Construction of two wooden range light buildings on Stribling Point, St. Joseph Island, below Sault Ste. Marie	995 00
" 10...	Lower Caraquet, N.B.	Construction of two wooden range light towers	725 00
" 25...	Sydney, C.B.	Construction of a wooden wing as an addition to Marine Hospital at Sydney	5,997 00

Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the suppression of the sweating system. Such clauses were in fact inserted by that department before the passing of the fair wages resolution by the House of Commons in March, 1900. During the fiscal year 1901-2, articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year 1900-1. All of these contracts have been subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and the securing of the payment to working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

After the return of the Honourable the Postmaster General from Australia in October, 1901, he directed that not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department, care should be taken to ensure that the persons furnishing these supplies paid their employees fair wages, and had their work performed under fair conditions. As a consequence, the list of supplies furnished to the department during the fiscal year 1901-2, subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system, contains not only such as were obtained under contract, but such also as were obtained by direct purchase.

During the year the department had occasion to call for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters. The methods adopted to ensure the carrying out of the fair wages policy in regard to this work serve to indicate the practice of the Post Office Department with respect to its contracts generally. The conditions and specifications for the making up of official uniforms contained the following clauses, which appear as part of a communication sent by the Controller of Postal Stores to the parties tendering:—

> 7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

8. The account of the Contractor or Contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a Statutory Declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following:—

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above, and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the number of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong:—

Classes of Labour to be Employed on the work of this Contract.	Male or Female.	Minimum rate of Wages to be paid per day.		Maximum Hours of Work per Day.
		$	cts.	

The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered:

Dominion of Canada,

Province of.....
County of.....

To Wit:

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the Contract for.. .. .. .

Classes of Labour.	Male or Female.	Minimum Rate of Wages per day.	Maximum Hours per day.	Amount (if any) unpaid for Wages.

And (I or We) make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the 'Canada Evidence Act, 1893.'

.. ..

suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the Contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the Contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting.....shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the Contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this Contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If this condition is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said Contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said Contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the Contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until..... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of..... claim for payment a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said Contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the Contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said Contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Clause 7.—No portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and working women employed in the performance of the said Contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa.

A perusal of the above conditions will suggest that in some cases there might be, owing to the custom of the trade, a necessity of waiving certain of the provisions made. Where, however, a party tendering was unable to subscribe to all the terms set out in the regulations, his objection was made a matter of special reference to the Department of Labour for investigation by its fair wage officers, and, upon their report, permission was given for the carrying on of the work under conditions specially approved, by way of exception, regard being had to the custom of the trade and the locality in which the work was being performed.

Wherever possible the Department of Labour has prepared in advance schedules which were inserted as part of the conditions governing the tenders for any supplies of the Post Office Department, and where it was not possible to have the schedule prepared in advance, the rates, as set forth by the tenderers themselves, were submitted to the department for its approval. In case of supplies furnished by contract, purchase or agreement, and for which tenders had not been asked, the parties furnishing the same were required to submit with their account a statement of the rates of wages, hours and other conditions governing those in their employ who had been engaged upon the work of manufacturing any of the articles supplied, and this statement was made subject to the approval of the Department of Labour before payment was made by the Post Office Department of the accounts rendered.

The following is a list of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, either under contract containing the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system above cited, or supplies in regard to which the parties rendering their accounts were obliged to submit a schedule of wages, hours, &c., for the approval of the Department of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R.—No. 5.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1901-02, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Orders.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps ; also type and brass crown seals.	$ 6,998 11
Making and repairing ruber dating and other hand stamps and types	158 17
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads ; also wooden boxes and stamping ink	6,755 93
Supplying and repairing post office scales	946 75
Supplying mail bags	13,158 94
Repairing mail bags	9,047 01
Repairing mail locks and keys ; also other mail bag fastenings and fittings	5,081 20
Supplying and repairing letter and newspaper and parcel boxes ; also mail clerks' boxes	2,760 08
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	222 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	12,735 12

Department of Militia and Defence.

The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1898, were entered into on the 8th December, 1898, and 10th January, 1899, respectively. These contracts have since been continued from year to year upon the same terms and conditions for the suppression of the sweating system as were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors at the time of their execution. The supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence under these contracts during the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $119,814.51 and $82,497.73, respectively, or a total of $202,312.24.

The following is a copy of the conditions framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution and incorporated in and made part of the contracts above referred to, under which military clothing supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the past fiscal year has been made.

With a view to the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provision of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with ; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

Investigation of Complaints as to Non-Payment of Current Rates of Wages or Non-Performance of Other Conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1901-2, seventeen complaints as to the non-payment of current rates of wages, or the non-performance by contractors of other conditions mentioned in their contracts, were made the subject of special investigation by the department. The practice adopted in regard to these complaints has been as follows: Where a complaint has first been received by the Department of Labour, the department of the government affected has been informed of the nature of the complaint, and if it has been found to be of a kind that could be settled forthwith by that department, or demanded a special investigation, the Department of Labour, at the request of the department affected, has caused a special investigation to be made. One of the fair wages officers has been sent, if necessary, to the locality from which the complaint came, and has there conducted a special investigation. His report has then been submitted to the Minister of Labour, and subsequently transferred along with the recommendation of the department to the department of the government which awarded the contract, or had charge of the work. The latter department has then taken such action as has been deemed expedient.

The following table will show the nature of the more important investigations which have been made by the fair wages officers of the Department of Labour during the year ending June 30, 1902, the nature of the claims presented, the departments of the government affected, and the disposition made of these claims.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officers during the year ending June 30, 1902.

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.					
1900.					
Oct. 7	Hull, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim for wages due as foreman.....	Report containing affidavits on both sides submitted to Department of Public Works. Claim reported well founded.	Amount of claim recovered from contractor on legal proceedings being threatened.
April 23	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $25.87, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Paid by contractor.
" 23	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $22.86, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	" " " "	" "
May 16	" " "	" " ..	Claim of joiner for $102.28, on the ground of being employed as joiner and not as labourer.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Claim not allowed by Department of Public Works.
1901.					
Feb. 23	Rivière-à-Pierre, Q. (Quebec Br.)	Railways and Canals.	Government interference asked because of lock-out due to wages dispute on work subsidized by government.	Lock-out terminated during investigation.	No action necessary.
April 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	Public Works.	Claim of a workman on wharf at Hull for difference due on wages received and wages according to schedule inserted in contract.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	April 23, 1902. Amount of claim, $8.38, paid in full by contractor to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him to complainant.
" —	" " "	" " ..	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	April 23, 1902. Contractor paid amount $4.85 to Deputy Minister of Labour and by him paid over to claimant.
" —	" " "	" " ..	Claim for wages due on work performed at Hull wharf.	" " " "	* Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
July 8	Quebec, Que. (Citadel).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of work on city walls and requirement to work more than current number of hours.	Investigation made by Fair Wages Officer.	Sept. 3. On recommendation of Department of Labour the Department of Militia and Defence instructed superintendent of works to obtain stone from contractor direct.
Aug. 23	" "	" "	Alleged non-payment by contractor of current wages to carpenters and joiners.	" " " "	Sept. 30. Department of Militia and Defence notified by Minister of Labour and asked to adjust.

* August 25, 1902. Contractor paid amount $13.02 to Deputy Minister of Labour, who forwarded it to complainant on the same day.

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by Fair Wages Officer during the year ending June 30, 1902—*Continued.*

Date received	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of investigation.	Result of investigation.	Disposition.
			COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902.		
1901.					
July 25	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Alleged non payment according to scheduled rates, labourers receiving only $2.50 per day of 8 hours. Current rates alleged to be $3.00.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Aug. 6, 1901. Contractor notified by Department of Public Works on recommendation of Department of Labour to pay builders labourers at rate of $3 per day of 8 hours.
Aug. 16	Hochelaga, Que. (Post Office).	" " ..	Alleged non payment by contractor of rates of wages specified in schedule.	Claim reported to be just and payment recommended.	Sept. 19, 1901. Contractor paid amount due to men $21.50 and agreed to pay schedule rates in future.
Sept. 27	London, Ont. (Customs Building).	" " ..	Alleged non payment of wages according to schedule.	Investigation showed no schedule included in contract.	Oct. 14, 1901. Department of Public Works requested by Department of Labour to see that current rates were paid.
Oct. 29	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" " ..	" " " "	Investigation showed claim well founded and payment recommended.	Nov. 22. Amount paid to complainant by contractor.
" 30	Hull, Que. (Wharf)	" " ..	Non payment of wages due for services as foreman.	" " " "	† Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
1902.					
Feb. 11	Quebec, Que. (Cartridge Factory).	Militia and Defence.	Alleged sub-contracting of part of contract...	Report made to Department of Militia and Defence.	March 4. Contractor required by Department of Militia and Defence on report of Department of Labour to perform work directly and end sub-contracting.
Feb. 27	Kingston, Ont. (Govern. dredge).	Public Works.	Request that union conditions be complied with.	....	March 4. Investigation made by Department of Public Works. No action necessary.
Mar. 8	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores Building).	" " ..	Claim for $5.85 difference between rates paid and schedule rates.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	‡ Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 22	Sorel, Que. (Shipyard).	" " ..	Alleged difference between caulkers and carpenters wages.	Investigation showed difference due to difference in current rates at different items.	April 7. No action necessary.
" 25	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores).	" " ..	Claim for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman.	Investigation showed claim unfounded.	April 8. Claim disallowed.

April	7	Toronto, Ont.....	Militia and Defence.	Alleged excessive charges of plumbers and labourers at Toronto.	Investigation showed charges to be excessive.	April. 11. Current rates supplied Department of Militia and Defence.
April	20	Montreal, Que. (Lachine Canal).	Railways and Canals.	Non-recognition of union by contractor and non-payment of union wages.	Complaint referred April 23rd to Department of Railways and Canals.	No action necessary.
May	9	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" " ..	Non payment of current rates of wages.	Necessary particulars not furnished by complainant.	" "
June	2	Nelson, B.C. (Armoury).	" . " ..	Alleged employment of alien workmen.....	Report made to Department of Public Works.	June 17. Contractor required to comply with requirements of Alien Labour Act.
"	12	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" " ..	Claim for $213.08 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	....	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
"	12	" " "	" " ..	Claim for $211.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stone cutters.	.....	" " "
"	19	" " "	" " ..	Claim for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for blacksmiths.	....	" " "

† Balance $44.20 paid complainant on 15th July, 1902, by clerk of Department of Public Works, and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.

‡ Amount due paid complainant by Department of Public Works on 15th July, 1902.

From the preceding table it will be seen that, at the commencement of the fiscal year, there were in all seven complaints, the investigation of which had been made or begun during the preceding fiscal year, but of which a final disposition was not made until the past year. All of these complaints were concerning wages alleged to be due for work performed, and in every instance the complaint on investigation was shown to be well-founded, and the contractor obliged, in consequence of the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to make a settlement with the workmen of the outstanding amounts. In three cases the amount of the claim was paid over by the contractor to the Deputy Minister of Labour, and by him forwarded to the complainants. In three other cases the amounts claimed were deducted by the Deputy Minister of the department, which had the awarding of the contract, from funds due the contractor, and were subsequently paid by the Deputy Minister of that department to the persons whose complaints were shown to be well founded in the report of the officers of the Department of Labour. In one case, the contractor, upon the direction of both the Department of Labour and the department which awarded the contract, paid over the amount in full to the complainant.

Of the complaints which were received during the past year, six had reference to work being carried on in Nelson, B.C., and two to work that was being carried on in Ottawa, Ont. Of the remaining complaints, nine were in the province of Quebec, in the following cities: St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Hull, Montreal, Quebec and Rivière à Pierre; and three in the province of Ontario, in the cities of London, Kingston and Toronto, respectively. Of the total number, eleven were in reference to the alleged non-payment of wages, either according to schedule or current rates; two had reference to claims for wages alleged to be due for services rendered as foreman; one was a complaint as to the alleged employment of alien workmen; one to an alleged difference between the wages of men engaged in similar classes of employment; two as to non-compliance with union conditions, and two to alleged sub-contracting. In five cases the claims having reference to non-payment of schedule or current rates of wages were shown to have been well-founded, and the contractor was thereupon required to pay the schedule rates, and to make good the amounts due on services already performed, but not paid, in accordance with the special rates. In three cases it was shown that the claims were not well founded, and they were disallowed, either on the recommendation of the Department of Labour, or by the Minister of the department which had awarded the contract. In five cases the investigation showed that no action was necessary. There was only one claim outstanding at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparing the fiscal year, 1901-02, with the fiscal year, 1900-01, as to the number of complaints received by the department of alleged non-compliance by contractors with conditions for the protection of workmen inserted in their schedules, it will be seen that the number was considerably less during the past year, there being little more than about one-third as many as during the previous year. It is to be observed, however, that over one-half of the complaints received during the fiscal year, 1900-1, were made against one contractor, who was complained of only once during the past year. On the other hand, of the eleven complaints received during the past year, four were against one contractor. The small number of complaints would appear to indicate that the action of the government in enforcing the carrying out of the conditions inserted in

its contracts in respect of fair wages, &c., has had a tendency to lead contractors to respect their contractual obligations to the government.

Inquiries and Correspondence.

As was the case during the previous year, the department has continued to receive inquiries from individuals and public bodies in regard to conditions governing public work which was being performed in different localities. In many cases it has been possible to answer these inquiries from the schedules or other information given in the columns of the *Labour Gazette,* but many inquiries have had to be made the subject of special investigation, or of considerable correspondence between the Department of Labour and other departments of the government, before the information asked for could be obtained.

IV. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the department has made special efforts to increase its collection of reports and other documents having to do with industrial and labour conditions in Canada and other countries, and to improve in various ways its library of labour literature. An important work in this connection has been the classification of the reports and other documents gathered by the department during the past and previous fiscal year, and the preparation of a reference catalogue.

There are three main divisions in the library, one containing publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics; a second, other publications relating to labour (excepting trade and labour journals), and the third, trade and labour journals. Among the publications of labour departments and bureaus of labour statistics is included an all but complete file of the publications of the Labour Department of the United Kingdom and of the Department of Labour of the United States; a large number of annual and special reports published by the state bureaus of labour statistics of the several states of the American Union ; publications of the Austrian government in regard to labour; publications of the *Office du travail,* Belgium, and the *Ministère de l'Industrie et du travail,* France, and many of the most important publications of the labour departments of the governments of New Zealand, New South Wales and Western Australia; also the publications of the Labour Department, Canada, and of the Bureau of Labour of Ontario. In constituting this part of the library, the department has made special efforts to secure as complete a set as possible of all official documents published by all existing labour departments and bureaus. In some cases it has been impossible to secure old reports, but on the whole, a very satisfactory collection has been secured. Arrangements, moreover, have been made with the several bureaus and departments which have already supplied certain of their publications, for copies of all future publications as issued. Such as were received in accordance with this arrangement during the year have been noticed or reviewed in the current numbers of the *Labour Gazette,* so that their existence and the nature of their contents could thereby be made known to the interested public in this country.

In its library collection of other publications relating to labour, the department has sought to obtain as many reports and other original documents having a bearing on labour and industrial conditions in the Dominion as possible. The collection includes publications of the Dominion government, of the several provincial governments, boards of trade reports, publications of trade unions and other labour organizations and other than official publications containing statistical and descriptive information concerning the resources of and industrial, commercial and labour conditions in the Dominion. Among the publications of the Dominion government are contained reports of several commissions affecting labour. There are also included similar publications of the governments of the United Kingdom and of the United States, and other publications in those countries, and France and Switzerland in regard to the conditions of labour and kindred topics.

The collection of trade and labour journals includes an almost complete set of the current publications issued as the official journals of labour organizations publishing such, the more important trade journals of the Dominion, and other periodicals.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the Dominion of having a collection of documents of this kind available for purposes of immediate reference, and constituting a store of useful literature for purposes of historical or other research.

Published herewith is a catalogue of the reports and other documents contained in the library of the department.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS CONTAINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly :

	Year.
Volume 1, May to December	1893
" 2, for year	1894
" 3 "	1895
" 4 "	1896
" 5 "	1897
" 6 "	1898
" 7 "	1899
" 8 "	1900
" 9 "	1901
" 10, January to June	1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annual Reports of Labour Department Board of Trade :

First annual	(With abstract of labour statistics).		1893-1894
Second annual	"	"	1894-1895
Third annual	"	"	1895-1896
Fourth annual	"	"	1896-1897
Fifth annual			1898
Sixth annual			1899
Seventh annual			1900

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Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom :

First annual	1893-1894
Second annual	1894-1895
Third annual	1895-1896
Fourth annual	1896-1897
Fifth annual	1897-1898
Sixth annual	1898-1899
Seventh annual	1899-1900
Eighth annual	1900-1901

Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics :

First annual	1898-1899
Second annual	1901

Alien Immigration :

Alien immigration into United States	1893
Recent alien immigration from Eastern Europe, Reports on the volume and effects of	1894

Conciliation and Trades Disputes Act, 1896 :

First report of proceedings under	1897
Second " "	1899
Third " "	1901

Cost of Production :

Report on relation of wages in certain industries to the cost of production	1891

Domestic Servants :

Reports on money wages of domestic servants	1898

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :

First report on	1893
Second "	1894
Third "	1895
Fourth "	1896
Fifth "	1897
Sixth "	1898
Seventh "	1899
Eighth "	1900

Standard Piece Rates :

Report on	1893
" (and sliding scale)	1900

Standard Time Rates :

Report on	1893
"	1900

Rates of Wages Paid in United Kingdom in 1886 :

Principal Textile Trades.. 1886
Minor Textile Trades.. 1886
Mines and quarries.. 1886
By local authorities and private companies to police and to work people employed on roads, &c., and at gas and water works.. 1886
General Report on wages paid in several of the principal trades in 1886 and 1891.. 1891
Wages and earnings of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom in 1898.. 1900

Hours of Labour :

House of Commons Return of 11th August, 1890, showing weekly hours of labour in 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, in certain industries..

Co-operative Contracts :

Report on contracts given out by public authorities to associations of workmen.. 1896

Co-operation :

Report on workmen's co-operative societies.. 1901

Gain Sharing :

Report on gain sharing and certain other systems of bonuses on production.. 1895

Profit Sharing :

Report on profit sharing.. 1894

Provision for Old Age :

Provision for old age by Government action in certain European countries.. 1899

Industrial Associations :

Directory of industrial associations in United Kingdom.. 1900
" " " 1901

Strikes and Lock-outs :

First report on.. 1888
Fourth " 1891
Fifth " 1892
Sixth " 1893
Seventh " 1894
Eighth " 1895
Ninth " 1896
Tenth " 1897
Eleventh " 1898
Twelfth " 1899
Thirteenth " 1900

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Trade Unions :

First report on	1887
Second "	1888
Third "	1889
Fourth "	1889-1890
Fifth "	1891
Sixth "	1892
Seventh "	1893
Eighth "	1894-1895
Ninth "	1896
Tenth "	1897
Eleventh "	1898
Twelfth "	1899
Thirteenth "	1900

Unemployed :

Report on agencies and methods for dealing with the unemployed	1893

Women, Girls and Children, Employment of :

Statistics on employment of women and girls	1894
Changes in employment of women and girls in industrial centres (part 1)	1898
Employment of children leaving school (Upper standards), Return of House of Commons of April 28, 1898	1898
Money wages of indoor domestic servants	1899

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(*a*) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 1, November, 1895, to November	1896
" 2	1897
" 3	1898
" 4	1899
" 5	1900
" 6	1901
" 7, January to July	1902

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Reports :

First annual, Industrial depressions	1885-1886
Third annual, Convict labour	1886
Third annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (January 1, 1886, to December 31, 1886)	1887
Fourth annual, Working women in large cities	1888

Annual Reports—*Concluded.*

Fifth annual, Railroad labour	1889
Sixth annual, Cost of production, iron, steel, coal, &c	1890
Seventh annual, Cost of production, Textiles and glass, (2 vols.)	1891
Eighth annual, Industrial Education	1892
Ninth annual, Building and Loan Associations	1893
Tenth annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894; 2 vols.)	1894
Eleventh annual Work and Wages of Men, Women and children.	1895-1896
Twelfth annual, Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem	1897-1898
Thirteenth annual, Hand and Machine Labour, (2 vols.)	1898
Fourteenth annual, Water, Gas and Electric Light Plants, under private and municipal ownership	1899
Fifteenth annual, Wages in Commercial Countries from official sources, (2 vols.)	1900
Sixteenth annual, Strikes and Lock-outs, (July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1900)	1901

Special Reports :

First special, Marriage and Divorce	1889
Second special, Labour Laws	1892
Fourth special, Compulsory Insurance	1893
Fifth special, Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic	1893
Sixth special, Phosphate Industry	1893
Seventh special, The Slums of Great Cities	1894
Eighth special, The Housing of the Working People	1895
Ninth special, The Italians in Chicago	1897

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

California—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Seventh Biennial Report	1895-1896
Ninth Biennial Report	1899-1900

Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

First annual, for five months ending November 30	1885
Second annual	1886
Third annual	1887
Fourth annual	1888
Fifth annual	1889
Sixth annual	1890
Seventh annual (Vol. I. and II).	1891
Eighth annual	1892-1893
Tenth annual	1894
Eleventh annual	1895
Twelfth annual	1896
Thirteenth annual	1897
Fourteenth annual	1898
Fifteenth annual	1899
Sixteenth annual	1900
Seventeenth annual	1901

Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Ninth Biennial Report (Franchises and taxation).. 1896
Tenth Biennial Report.. 1898
Eleventh Biennial Report.. 1900

Annual Coal Reports.

Statistics of coal in Illinois, (a supplemental report of the State Bureau of Labour Statistics, containing annual reports of the State Inspector of Mines).. 1889
Seventeenth annual report, concerning coal in Illinois, (containing fifteenth annual report of the State Inspector of Mines).. 1898
Eighteenth annual coal report, (containing first annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices).. 1899
Nineteenth annual coal report, (with second annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices).. 1900
Twentieth annual coal report, (with third annual report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices).. 1901

Free Employment Offices.

First annual report, (with eighteenth coal report).. 1899
Second annual report, (with nineteenth coal report).. 1900
Third annual report, (with twentieth coal report).. 1901

Labour Laws of the State of Illinois.

As amended and in force on and after July 1, 1899.. 1899

Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Third Biennial Report.. 1888-1889
Fifth Biennial Report.. 1892-1893
Sixth Biennial Report.. 1894-1895
Seventh Biennial Report.. 1895-1896
Eighth Biennial Report.. 1897-1898
Ninth Biennial Report.. 1900

Indiana—Bureau of Statistics :

Bulletin No. 11—Organized labour in 1899, March.. 1900

Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

Fourteenth annual report.. 1898
Fifteenth annual report.. 1899
Sixteenth annual report.. 1900

Louisiana—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Annual Reports.

First annual report.. 1901

Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Fifteenth annual report.. 1901

Maryland—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second Biennial Report.. 1886-1887

Annual Reports.

First annual report.. 1893
Second annual report.. 1894
Fifth annual report.. 1896
Sixth annual report.. 1897
Seventh annual report.. 1898
Eighth annual report.. 1899
Ninth annual report.. 1900
Tenth annual report.. 1901

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics for Labour :

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

(From No. 10, April, 1899, to No. 22, May, 1902.)

(*b*) *Annual and Special Report.*

Annual Reports.

Seventeenth annual report.. 1886
Eighteenth annual report.. 1887
Nineteenth annual report.. 1888
Twentieth annual report.. 1889
Twenty-second annual report.. 1891
Twenty-third annual report.. 1892
Twenty-fourth annual report.. 1893
Twenty-fifth annual report.. 1894
Twenty-sixth annual report.. 1895
Twenty-seventh annual report.. 1896
Twenty-eighth annual report.. 1897
Twenty-ninth annual report.. 1898
Thirtieth annual report.. 1899
Thirty-first annual report.. 1900
Index to reports twenty years, 1870 to 1889.

Massachusetts Census for 1895 :

Population and Social Statistics.. .. .. Vols. I., II., III., IV.
Manufactures.. .. .. Vol. V.
The Fisheries, Commerce and Agriculture.. .. .. Vol. VI.
Social Statistics and general summaries.. .. .. Vol. VII.

Prices :

Graded prices, (from 31st annual report).. 1900
Prices and cost of living, 1872, 1881, 1897 and 1902, (from 32nd annual report).. .. ..

Massachusetts—Report of Statistics for Labour—*Concluded.*

Manufactures :

Statistics of Manufactures, Massachusetts.. 1888
" " " 1889
" " " 1890
" " " 1891
" " " 1892
" " " 1893
" " " 1894
" " " 1895
" " " 1896
" " " 1897
" " " 1898
" " " 1899
" " " 1900
" comparison between 1895 and 1900.. .. ..

Montana—Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry :

Annual Reports.

First annual report.. 1893
Second annual report.. 1894
Third annual report.. 1895
Fourth annual report.. 1896
Fifth annual report.. 1897
Sixth annual report.. 1898
Seventh annual report.. 1900

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report.. 1889-1890
Third biennial report.. 1891-1892
Sixth biennial report.. 1897-1898
Seventh biennial report.. 1899-1900

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-second annual report.. 1899
Twenty-third annual report.. 1900
Twenty-fourth annual report.. 1901

New York—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

Bi-quarterly Journal.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, (bi-quarterly) Nos. 1 to 12 inclusive,—June, 1899 to March, 1902.

Annual Reports.

Eighth annual report, (Part I., General).. 1890
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1890
Ninth annual report (Part I., Rates of Wages).. 1891
(Part II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1891
Tenth annual report (Vol. I., Economic Development for 10 years). 1892
(Vol. II., Strikes and Boycotts).. 1892
Eleventh annual report (Vol. I., Industrial Census, partial compilation).. 1893
(Vol. II., Effects of the recent and present hard times on manufacturers and their working forces).. 1893
Thirteenth annual report (Vol. I., Progress of organized labour).... 1895
(Vol. II., Investigation of Bakeshops).... 1895
Fourteenth annual report (Progress of business in the productive industries of the State of New York for 5 years).. 1896
Fifteenth annual report, (Economic conditions of organized labour). 1897
Sixteenth annual report.. 1898
Seventeenth annual report.. 1899

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Third biennial report.. 1900

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North Dakota—Department of Agriculture and Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Sixth biennial report..... 1900

North Carolina—Bureau of Labour Statistics (and Printing since 1898) :

Annual Reports.

First annual report..... 1887
Second annual report..... 1888
Third annual report..... 1889
Seventh annual report..... 1893
Eighth annual report..... 1894
Ninth annual report..... 1895
Tenth annual report..... 1896
Eleventh annual report, (with first annual report Inspector of Mines). 1897
Twelfth annual report..... 1898
Thirteenth annual report..... 1899
Fifteenth annual report..... 1901

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report..... 1899
Twenty-fourth annual report..... 1900
Twenty-fifth annual report..... 1901

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-third annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..... 1895
Twenty-fourth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..... 1896
Twenty-fifth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..... 1897
Twenty-sixth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..... 1898
Twenty-eighth annual report, Secy. of Internal Affairs.—Part III., Industrial Statistics..... 1900
Legal relations between the employed and their employers in Pennsylvania compared with the relations between them in other States. (Supplement to 28th annual report)..... 1901

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Third annual report..... 1889
Fourth annual report..... 1890
Fifth annual report..... 1891
Sixth annual report..... 1892
Seventh annual report..... 1893
Eighth annual report..... 1894
Ninth annual report..... 1895
Tenth annual report..... 1896
Eleventh annual report..... 1897
Twelfth annual report..... 1898
Thirteenth annual report..... 1899
Fourteenth annual report..... 1900

Washington :

Second biennial report of Labour Commissioner..... 1899-1900

Wisconsin—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Reports.

Second biennial report..... 1885-1886
Third biennial report (Wages)..... 1887-1888
Fourth biennial report (Building Trades)..... 1888-1889
Fifth biennial report..... 1891-1892
Sixth biennial report..... 1893-1894
Seventh biennial report..... 1895-1896
Eighth biennial report..... 1897-1898
Labour Laws of Wisconsin, (from 9th biennial report)..... 1900
Synopsis of reports of Bureau of Labour..... 1900
Child labour..... 1900

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, Wien, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900
Der Arbeiterschutz, bei vergebung Offentlicher Arbeiten und Leiferungen, Wien..... 1900
Bericht ober die thatigeit, K.K. Arbeitsstistischen Amten im Handelsministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende..... 1900
Bericht ober die thatigeit, K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amten im Handelsministerium seit seiner errichtung Bis ende Wahrend des jahres..... 1901
Ergebnisse der in Oesterreich vergenommenen, Gewerbegahlung nach dem stande vom. 1 Juni, 1897, Wien..... 1899
Mittheilungen des K.K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amtes, im Handelsministerium, Wien, 1 heft..... 1900
" 2 " 1902
Protokoll der sechsten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July..... 1900
" siebenten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December..... 1900
" achten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, February..... 1901
" neunten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July..... 1901
" zehnten sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December..... 1901
" elften sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, March..... 1902
Sitzungs protokolle des standingen Arbeitsbeirathes, Wien, 1898, 1899, [1900, 1901, 1902
Protokolle über die conferenz letreffend die Ausgestaltung der arbeitsvermittslungs statistics, Wien..... 1901
Sociale Rundschau, 1 Jahrgang..... 1900
" 2 " 1901
" 3 " No. 1 to 7..... 1902
Die Wohlfahrts—Einrishtungen der arbeitgeber zu Gunsten ihrer Angestellten und Arbeiter in Oesterreich, Wien..... 1902
Arbeitszeit verlangerungen (uberstunden) im Jahre 1901 in Fabriksmassigen Betrieben, Wien..... 1902

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail, publiée par l'Office du Travail de la Belgique....				1897
"	"	"	"	1898
"	"	"	"	1899
"	"	"	"	1900
"	"	"	"	1901
"	"	"	(January to July).. ..	1902

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail..			1898
"	"		1899
"	"		1900
Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail..			1896
"	"		1897
"	"		1898
"	"		1899
"	"		1900
"	"		1901
Assurance contre l'invalidité et la vieillesse en Allemagne..			1895
L'enseignement professionnel en Allemagne, rapport sur..			1897
Ecoles techniques en Allemagne, les..			1898
Industries à domicile, en Belgique, 2 vols, part. I..			1899
"	"	2 vols. each of parts II., and III.	1900
Travail du dimanche, rapport sur le, vol. I..			1896
"	"	vol. II..	1897
"	"	vol. III..	1898
"	"	vol. IV..	1898
"	"	vol. V..	1896
Travail de nuit..			1898
Economie sociale..			1901
Etude sur l'organisation pédagogique des écoles techniques anglaises.			1900
Filatures de lin..			1902
Moteurs électriques dans les industries à domicile..			1902
Réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail, projet de loi sur..			1901
Salaires dans l'industrie gantoise, rapport..			1901
Statistique des salaires dans les mines de houille..			1901
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre 1896, vol. 1..			1900
Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre			
Vol. 2	"	"	1900
Vol. 3	"	"	1900
Vol. 4	"	"	1901
Vol. 5	"	"	1901
Vol. 6	"	"	1901
Vol. 7	"	"	1901
Vol. 8	"	"	1901
Vol. 9	"	"	1901
Vol. 10	"	"	1901
Vol. 11	"	"	1901
Vol. 12	"	"	1901

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports*—Concluded.

Recensement général des industries et des métiers, du 31 octobre
Vol. 13 " " " 1901
Vol. 14 " " " 1901
Vol. 15 " " " 1901
Vol. 16 " " " 1901
Vol. 17 " " " 1901
Vol. 18 " " " 1902

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'*Office du Travail*..... 1900
" " 1901
" " (Nos. 1 to 6)..... 1902

(*b*) *Special Reports.*

Associations ouvrières de production, rapport..... 1897
Associations professionnelles ouvrières, rapport..... 1898
Assurances contre les accidents, bases statistiques de..... 1900
Saisie-arrêt sur les salaires, rapport..... 1899
Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation..... 1900
Conciliation et arbitrage dans les conflits collectifs..... 1893
Forces motrices à vapeur et hydrauliques, répartition des..... 1900

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

An Act to place certain restrictions on immigration and to provide for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants, No. 17, 1 Edw. VII..... 1901

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

The *Labour Bulletin,* published monthly by the Labour Commissioners, New South Wales, Nos. 1-5, (March, April, May, June, July).. 1902

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Government Labour Bureau :

Annual report for year ending October..... 1897
" " June..... 1898
" " June..... 1899
Annual report of Labour Commissioners..... 1901

Reports on working of Factories and Shops Act :

First annual report.. 1897
Second annual report.. 1898
Third annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act.. 1899
Fourth annual report and Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Early Closing Act.. 1900
Fifth annual report and Early Closing Act.. 1901
Second progress report of the Unemployed Advisory Board.. 1899
Report of Royal Commission of inquiry into compulsory Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration Act.. 1901
The Industrial Arbitration Act, No. 59, 1 Edw. VII.. 1901
Report of Labour Bills Committee *re* Progress of Compensation for Accidents Bill, Legislative Council.. 1898

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Annual Reports.

Report of Inspector of Charitable Institutions, &c. (Jas. Longmore).. 1898
" " " .. 1899
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Longmore).. 1900
Report by Superintendent, Government Labour Bureau. (Jas. Longmore).. 1901

NEW ZEALAND.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, vol. 1.. 1893
" " vol. 2.. 1894
" " vol. 3.. 1895
" " vol. 4.. 1896
" " vol. 5.. 1897
" " vol. 6.. 1898
" " vol. 7.. 1899
" " vol. 8.. 1900
" " vol. 9 1901
" " vol. 10, (from Jan. to Aug.).. 1902

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Department of Labour.

First annual report from June, 1891 to March, 1892.. 1892
Second annual report from April, 1892, to March, 1893.. 1893
Third annual report from April, 1893, to March, 1894.. 1894
Fourth annual report from April, 1894, to March, 1895.. 1895
Fifth annual report from April, 1895, to March, 1896.. 1896
Sixth annual report from April, 1896, to March, 1897.. 1897
Seventh annual report from April, 1897, to March, 1898.. 1898
Eighth annual report from April, 1898, to March, 1899.. 1899
Ninth annual report from April, 1899, to March, 1900.. 1900
Return to Order of House of Representatives of August, 1893, showing particulars of certain work done by the Labour Department.. .. 1893

New Zealand—*Concluded.*

Department of Labour—Concluded.

Return showing detail of expenditure of above work.. 1893
Conciliation and Arbitration Industrial Conciliation Act, amendments and consolidation.. 1894-1900
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June 30, 1900.. 1901
Awards, &c., under Conciliation Act, Dept. Labour, August, 1894, to June, 1901.. 1902
Amounts paid in during 1898, 1899—Return to Order of House of Representatives, July.. 1899
Expenses in connection with disputes tried by Conciliation Act—Return to Order of House of Representatives, July.. 1899
Particulars relative to—Return to Order of House of Representatives, September 19.. 1900
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894, disputes filed in each year and other details since commencement—Return to Legislative Council.. 1900

State Farms.

Report of Joint Committee upon, together with the minutes of proceedings and appendix.. 1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31.. 1896
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31.. 1897
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31.. 1898
Levin State Farm—Return showing income and expenditure for year ending May 31.. 1899
Industrial disputes—Return from April, 1900, to June 30, 1901, (Legislative Council).. 1901
Despatches from Governor of New Zealand to Secretary of State.. .. 1892

Acts passed by Legislature affecting labour.

Shops and Shop-assistants Act.. 1894
" " 1895
" " Amendment Act.. 1896
" " " 1901
Shops and Offices Act.. 1900
Factories Act.. 1894
" Amendment Act.. 1896
" 1900
" 1901
Servants Registry Offices Act.. 1895
The Shearers Accommodation Act.. 1898
Accidents Compensation Act.. 1901
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act.. 1901
(Blank forms, schedules, &c., used in carrying out the purposes of the Shops and Factories Acts).. .. ..

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly :

Vol. I, from September, 1900, to June, 1901.. 1900-1901
Vol. II, from July, 1901, to June, 1902.. 1901-1902

(b) Annual Reports.

The first Annual Report of the Department of Labour.. 1901

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Reports.

The first annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1900.. 1901
Second annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December, 1901.. 1902

PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR

(EXCEPTING TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS).

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Dominion Government.

Reports of Commissions affecting Labour :

Report of Royal Commission on the relations of labour and capital in Canada, with evidence, 6 vols. 1889

Report upon the Sweating System in Canada. Alexander Wright, Commissioner. 1896

Report of Commissioner (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C.) appointed to inquire into the death of Messrs. McDonald and Fraser, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 2074 pages (type written). 1898

Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, M.A., LL.B., on the methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government clothing contracts. 1898

Report of Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions affecting the mining industry in British Columbia (type written. First report). 1900

Part I.—Full report with quotations from evidence and other data relative to metalliferous mines and mining, pages 1 to 154.

Part II.—Abstracts from evidence of mine managers, miners and others having an important bearing on the situation, pages 155 to 302.

Part III.—Coal mines, pages 303 to 308.

Part IV.—Summary.

Part V.—Appendix.

Second report of Mining Commission, relating to mines in British Columbia and labour troubles at Rossland and Nelson, and Alien Labour Law. 1900

Report of Royal Commission *re* alleged combination among paper manufacturers and dealers. (Commissioner Sir H. T. Taschereau). 1901

Report of Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese Immigration. (R. C. Clute, Esq., K.C., Commissioner). 1902

Reports of Royal Commissions on railway rate grievances and regulative legislation by professor S. J. McLean, Ph.D., M.A. 1902

The Canadian Census :

The third Census of Canada, 4 vols. 1890-1891

The fourth Census of Canada, Bulletins 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. 1901

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Publications dealing with Resources and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Statistical Year Book of Canada—from.. ..1896 to 1901
Official handbook of the Dominion of Canada, published by authority of Minister of the Interior.. ... 1897
The Dominion of Canada—A catalogue of the Canadian Section of the Paris International Exposition, prepared by W. B. Scott, Esq., introduction by G. Johnson, Esq., under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture... ... 1900
The Women of Canada, their life and work (prepared by the National Council of Women of Canada, at the request of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, for distribution at the Paris International Exposition).. ... 1900
Canada, its History, Resources and Natural Products (prepared by George Johnson, F.S.S., under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Labour).. ... 1900
Canadian Atlas for use in Schools, Historical and Physical Features of Provinces, Districts and the Territories of the Dominion, issued under direction of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.. ... 1900
Atlas of Western Canada, issued by direction of the Minister of the Interior.. ... 1900
Delegates' reports on Western Canada, issued by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.. ... 1900
Settlers' Experiences in Western Canada—(prosperity follows settlement), printed by authority of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.. ... 1900
British settlers in Western Canada.. ... 1900

The following publications preceded by the sign (*) were printed by direction of the Canadian Commission for the Paris International Exposition of 1900.

(*) Forest Life of Canada, by James M. Macoun.. ... 1900
(*) Agriculture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D.. ... 1900
(*) Horticulture in Canada, by Wm. Saunders, LL.D., and Auguste Dupuis.. ... 1900
(*) Descriptive Catalogue of Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada.. ... 1900
(*) Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. M. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S. 1900
(*) Pulp Wood of Canada, by Geo. Johnson, F.S.S.. ... 1900
(*) Food Products of Canada.. ... 1900
(*) Fish and Fur-bearing animals of Canada, by A. Buies.. ... 1900

Canadian Forestry Association :

Report of first annual meeting, Ottawa, March, 1900, (King's Printer). 1900
Report of second annual meeting, Ottawa, March 7.. ... 1901

Geological Survey Department :

Annual report, Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines.. ... 1898
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Summary of Mineral Products of Canada.. ... 1900

Department of the Interior :

Report on Irrigation and Canadian Irrigation Surveys. 1894
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Special report on the aim and method of Fishery legislation, by Prof. E. E. Prince, Department of Marine and Fisheries. 1901

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :

British North America Acts from 1867 to 1886 (King's Printer). . . . 1893
Supply Acts and Estimates of Session 1901, sundry Acts and Orders in Council (prepared in the Audit Office). 1901
Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. 1902
Debate of April 29, 1902, in the House of Commons on introduction of Bill for the settlement of Railway disputes, together with copy of Bill. 1902
Annual Reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce. . . . 1893 to 1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1900. 1901
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending 1901. 1902

(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.

Nova Scotia :

Law relating to Mines and Minerals. 1897
Regulation of Mines in Nova Scotia. 1897
Report of Department of Mines. 1899
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Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture. 1900
Report of Public Charities. 1900

New Brunswick :

Thirtieth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1890
Thirty-first Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1891
Thirty-third Annual Report, Crown Lands Department. 1893
Thirty-sixth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1896
Thirty-seventh Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1897
Thirty-eighth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1898
Thirty-ninth Annual Report, Crown Lands Department (year ending October). 1899
Report on Agriculture. 1899
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Quebec :

General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1898
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1899
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1900
General Report of Commissioner of Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1901

Quebec—*Concluded.*

Laws, Regulations and Reports concerning industrial establishments and public buildings. 1896
Législation de la province de Québec concernant les établissements industriels et les édifices publics. 1901
Report on Mines of the province of Quebec. 1898
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Report of the Commissioner on Colonization and Mines. 1899
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Mining Law of 1892, Table of Contents and Alphabetical Index. . . . 1899
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Report of the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries. 1897
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Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture. 1899
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Department of Agriculture :

Bulletin on Dairying, by Gabriel Henry, B.E.S. 1897
Dairy cows, Bulletin No. 1.
Milk, Bulletin No. 2.
Construction et aménagement des beurreries, Bulletin No. 4.
Cheese making, Bulletin No. 5.
Curing Rooms and Cheese Factories (premiums offered by Quebec to encourage their improvement). 1899
Bulletin sur l'état des récoltes. 1900
La colonisation dans les comtés de Témiscouata, etc., par Eugène Rouillard, publié sous la direction du Ministre de la Colonisation et des Mines. 1899
La province de Québec—publié par le Département de l'Agriculture. . 1900

Ontario :

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Factories. 1900
Fourteenth " " 1901
Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries. 1898
Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries. 1899
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries. 1900
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, 2 vols. 1899

Ontario—*Continued.*

Vol. 1 contains the following among other reports :

Report of Cheese and Butter Association of Eastern Ontario.
Report of Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario.
Report of Fruit Growers' Association.
Report of Bee Keepers' Association.

Vol. 2 includes :

Report of Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics).
Reports of several Breeders' Associations.
Report of Poultry Association.
Report of Farmers' Institute.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, 2 vols..... 1900

Vol. 1 includes :

Report of the Dairymen's Association, Eastern Ontario.
Report of the Dairymen's Association, Western Ontario.
Report of the Fruit Growers' Association.

Vol. 2 includes:

Report of Bureau of Industries (Agricultural Statistics).
" several Breeders' Associations.
" Sugar Beet Investigation.
" Farmers' Institutes.
Annual Reports of Live Stock Associations..... 1900-1901
" Poultry Association..... 1901
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" Fruit Growers' Associations..... 1900-1901
" Fruit Experiment Stations..... 1900
Twenty-second Annual Report on Agricultural and Experimental Union..... 1900
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Report of Registrar of Live Stock..... 1900
" Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes..... 1900
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Second Annual Report of Department of Fisheries..... 1900
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" Director of Forestry..... 1901
Report of the Minister of Education (with statistics of 1898).... 1899
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Report of Ontario Assessment Commission..... 1901-1902
Thirty-first Annual Report on Hospitals, Refuges, &c..... 1900
Thirty-third Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons, &c..... 1900

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Ninth Report on Neglected and Dependent Children.. 1901
Report on Births, Marriages and Deaths.. 1899-1900
Report of the Director of Colonization.. 1900
The newer districts of Ontario : information for prospective settlers, by D. Anderson, (Department of Agriculture).

Manitoba :

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Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, containing an account of mining operations for gold, coal, &c.. 1901
Estimated amount and value of mineral products of British Columbia.. 1901
Crown Land Surveys.. 1895
Fifth Annual Report, Department of Agriculture.. 1895-1896
First Report on Farmers' Institute.. 1897
Report on Dairymen's Associations.. 1896-1897
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(c) The Statutes of the Dominion of Canada and of the several Provinces.
Revised Statutes of Canada : 2 vols., 1886.
Statutes of Canada : 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

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Prince Edward Island Statutes : Vol. 1, 1773—1852.
" " Vol. 2, 1853—1862.
" " Vol. 3, 1863—1868.
Prince Edward Island Statutes for following years : 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Nova Scotia :

Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia : 2 vols., 1900.
Statutes of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

New Brunswick :

Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick : 1 vol., 1876.
Statutes of New Brunswick : 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Quebec :

Revised Statutes of Quebec : 2 vols., 1888.
Supplement to the Revised Statutes : 1 vol.
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Revised Statutes of Ontario : 2 vols., 1897.
Statutes of Ontario : 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

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Revised Statutes of Manitoba : 2 vols., 1891.
Statutes of Manitoba : 1891, 1892, 1893, 1900, 1901, 1902.

North-west Territories :

Consolidated Ordinances of the North-west Territories : 1 vol. 1898.
Ordinances of North-west Territories : 1899, 1900, 1901.

British Columbia :

Revised Statutes of British Columbia : 2 vols., 1897.
Statutes of British Columbia, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.
Journals of House of Assembly of Nova Scotia : 1900, 1901.

II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canada: a memorial volume, (general reference book) by E. B. Biggar. 1899
Canadian Almanac. 1900
" 1901
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Morang's National Register of Canadian Affairs. 1901
Canadian Mining Manual, Vol. X. 1900
" Vol. XI. 1901
" Vol. XII. 1902
The Journal of the Canadian Mining Institute, vol. 3. 1900
Bunker coal, (The Dominion Coal Co., Limited). 1898
St. John as a Canadian winter port. (Corporation and Board of Trade of St. John). 1898
East Algoma : Facts about a wonderfully rich country that is open to the home-seekers of the world, (Published by the Sault Ste. Marie Express), Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 1900
New Ontario : Power and resources, two addresses delivered at a meeting of the Board of Trade, Toronto, April 5, 1900. 1900

Publications—Statistical, Descriptive, Industrial and Commercial—*Concluded.*

Ottawa Picturesque, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)... 1901
Progressive Ottawa, (published under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association)... 1902
Busy Berlin, Twentieth Century Souvenir of.. 1901
Illustrated Souvenir of Brandon, Man.. 1901
Western Canada's Industrial Fair, (Winnipeg Industrial Association). 1901
Constitution of the Settler's Association of British Columbia.. 1900
British Columbia : its position, advantages, resources and other information for prospective miners and settlers, (C.P.R. Co.).. 1900
The Slocan District of British Columbia: its resources and opportunities for investment, by C. Cliffe.. 1900
The Coal industry of Vancouver Island, B.C. (Extract from B.C. Mining Record of February, 1898).. 1898
The Year-Book of British Columbia, (R. E. Gosnell), from 1897 to.. 1901
Estimation of disability and disease due to injury, by Wyatt Johnstone, M.D.. 1900
Fourth Canadian conference of Charities, Toronto, Sept.... 1901
Miscellaneous reports on charities, &c.....
Manuel d'economie domestique, by Testard de Montigny.. 1896
Traite d'agriculture a l'usage des écoles et des practiciens, par J. C. Langelier.... 1890
Emparons-nous de l'industrie, par Errol Bouchette.. 1901
An instance of industrial evolution in Northern Ontario, Dominion of Canada : Address by F. H. Clergue, Esq., delivered before the Board of Trade, Toronto, April.... 1900
Memorandum and articles of association of the Victoria Sealing Co., Victoria, B.C.... 1900

Board of Trade Reports :

Fifty-seventh Annual Report, Montreal, Que.. 1899
Annual Report, City of Brantford, Ont.. 1899
Nineteenth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man.. 1898
Twentieth Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man.. 1899
Twenty-first Annual Report, Winnipeg, Man.. 1900
The Winnipeg district; the city and farming lands adjacent (issued by a committee of the City Council, Board of Trade and Retailers' Association).. 1900
Twentieth Annual Report of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange.. 1900
By-laws of the Winnipeg Corn and Produce Exchange.. 1900
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Vancouver, B.C., Board of Trade. 1899-1900
Twentieth Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade.. 1899
Twenty-first Annual Report of British Columbia Board of Trade.. 1900

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada :

Proceedings of fifteenth annual session held, Montreal, Sept.. 1899
Proceedings of sixteenth annual session held, Ottawa.. 1900
Proceedings of seventeenth annual session held, Brantford.. 1901
Report of the officers of the seventeenth annual session.. 1901
Report of the officers of the eighteenth annual session, Berlin, Sept.. 1902

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Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Concluded.

Resolutions and suggested amendments to the Alien Labour Act and Conciliation Act (submitted to the Dominion Government by the Provincial Executive Committees of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada on March 17. 1902
Official book—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (Convention souvenir). 1901
Historical Labour souvenir by the Trades Council, Toronto. 1898
Labour Day souvenir, Quebec, (Central Trades and Labour Council). 1900
Picturesque Ottawa, under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association. 1901
Progressive Ottawa, under auspices of Allied Trades and Labour Association. 1902
Report of the Legislative Committee of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council in its efforts towards securing legislation legalizing trade union labels at the Session of. 1901
Constitution, by-laws, &c., of the Provincial Workmen's Association of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 1898
Constitution, by-laws, &c., of the Provincial Workmen's Association of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 1900
Special rules for persons acting in the management of the Joggins Colliery and of persons employed in and about same. 1900
Constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, adopted at Butte City, Montana, in. 1893
Constitution and by-laws of Rossland Miner's Union No. 30, Western Federation of Miners. 1901
Constitution and by-laws of District Association No. 6, Western Federation of Miners. 1901
Constitution of the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges of International Association of Machinists. 1899
Trade union pocket directory, Winnipeg. 1901
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Other Miscellaneous Publications :

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Cardinal Facts of Canadian History, Taylor. 1899
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Labour Laws of Ontario, compiled by P. M. Dymond. 1899
Dominion Law Index, 1867 to 1897. 1898
Index of Dominion and Provincial Statutes, by A. McNaughton Stewart, B.C.L. 1901

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office :

Mines and Quarries : General report and statistics, for. 1900
Part 1.—District statistics. Statistics of the persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom. (Home Office).

The United Kingdom—Publications of the Home Office—*Concluded.*

Mines and Quarries—*Concluded.*

Part 4.—Colonial and foreign statistics. Persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in British Colonies and foreign countries.

Factories and Work-shops : Report of Chief Inspector. (Home Office). 1894

Publications of the House of Commons :

Sweating System.

First report from Select Committee of House of Lords *re*..... 1888
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Third " " " 1889
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Whitaker's Almanac, London..... 1901
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The Statesman's Year Book..... 1901
Reformer's Year Book..... 1901
" " 1902
Dictionary of Political Economy, R. H. I. Palgrave, 2 vols.
Vol. I., A to E..... 1901
Vol. II., F to M..... 1901
Growth of English Industry and Commerce, W. Cunningham, D.D... 1896
History of Trade Unionism, Sydney and Beatrice Webb..... 1896
Handy book of Labour Laws, by G. Howell, M.P..... 1895
Relation of labour to the law of to-day, by Prof. Lugo Brentano... 1898
Social Peace—Dr. G. Von Schulze-Geavernitz..... 1900
The State in relation to labour, by W. S. Jevons..... 1894
Industrial remuneration, by D. S. Schloss..... 1898
Press notices *re* National Industrial Association to promote and maintain between employers and employees a feeling of mutual interest. 1902
National Industrial Association, report of meeting at Swansea, Eng., September 5, 1901..... 1902
Monthly Journal of Engineers, April..... 1902
Rules revised at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, held at Manchester, Eng..... 1902

Publications of the Christian Social Union, Oxford University Branch.

Annual report..... 1901
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Preferential dealing, by Rev. A. Carter, M.A..... 1900
Expenditure, by the Right Rev. B. F. Westcott..... 1902
The following leaflets :
British Industry.
Investigation of retail prices.
Social Reformers.
Local Trades.
Social Problems.

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Commission :

Vols. I. and II. Report on trusts and industrial combinations, statutes and decisions of Federal, State and Territorial laws, together with a digest of corporation laws, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Preliminary report of Trusts and industrial combinations, together with testimony, review of evidence, charts showing effects on prices and topical digest. 1900
Vol. III. Report on Prices of Labour, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. IV. Report on Transportation, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. V. Report on Labour Legislation, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. VI. Distribution of farm products, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Vol. VII. Relations and conditions of capital and labour employed in manufactures and general business, Washington, D.C.. 1900

Other Publications :

Report of testimony taken before a special committee of the New York Assembly appointed to investigate the conditions of female labour in the city of New York, vols. I. and II., New York. 1896
Immigration Laws and Regulations, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.. 1900
Laws of Ohio. 1900

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Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Officers of Bureaus of Labour Statistics :

Second convention, St. Louis, Mo., held in June, 1884.
Third convention, Boston, Mass., held in June, 1885.
Fourth convention, Trenton, N.J., held in June, 1886.
Fifth convention, Madison, Wis., held in June, 1887.
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Seventh convention, Hartford, Conn., held in June, 1889.
Eighth convention, Philadelphia, Pa., held in May, 1891.
Ninth convention, Denver, Col., held in May, 1892.
Tenth convention, Washington, D.C., held in May, 1894.
Eleventh convention, Minneapolis, Minn., held in Sept., 1895.
Twelfth convention, Albany, N.Y., held in June, 1896.
Thirteenth convention, Nashville, Tenn., held in May, 1897.
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Other Publications :

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A miscellaneous collection of United States Department of Agriculture Publications—Collection of bulletins.

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Industrial evolution of the United States, Carroll D. Wright... 1896
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Report of proceedings of Sixteenth Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour, held at Cincinnati, O... 1896
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Address of Samuel Gompers, President A.F. of L., before an arbitration conference held at Chicago, Dec. 17, 1900, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation... 1901
Laws and organizations affiliated with the A.F. of L... 1900
Proceedings of the Ninth Joint Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and International Alliance of Bartenders International League of America, held at Louis, Mo., May... 1901
Report of the proceedings of the International Typographical Union at its 46th Session, Milwaukee, Wis., August... 1900
Fourteenth Annual Convention of International Association of Factory Inspectors of America, Indianapolis, Ind., October... 1900

FRANCE.

Caisse d'épargnes et de prévoyance des Bouches du Rhone, par P. Brière... 1900
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Publication of the Musée Social :

Congrès international pour la protection légale des travailleurs, août. 1900
La grève des tullistes de Calais, avril... 1901
La dentelle aux fuseaux en Normandie, mai... 1901
Les retraites ouvrières en Belgique, juin... 1901
La grève des dockers de Marseille, juillet... 1901
Les revendications des mineurs et le congrès international de Londres, août... 1901
L'arbitrage et la conciliation aux Etats-Unis, sept... 1901
L'ingénieur social aux établissements Van Marken a Delft, Pays-Bas, octobre... 1901
L'enseignement ménager en Suisse, novembre... 1901
Les crises dentellières en Belgique, décembre... 1901
Annales, Revues mensuelle, Nos 1 à 7... 1902
Mémoires et documents, supplément aux annales, Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 8. 1902

SWITZERLAND.

Rapport du bureau fédéral des assurances sur les entreprises privées en matière d'assurance, en séance en 1900. 1902

Publications of the International Labour Office, Basle :

Association Internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs, procès-verbal de l'Assemblée Constitutive. (Bâle). 1901

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1902

V. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

During the year the department has been called upon to make a number of special investigations in answer to inquiries for information. These inquiries have been received from a variety of sources, and have had to do with many different subjects. Among the former were the governments of the United Kingdom, of the United States, of some of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand, important scientific and voluntary societies concerned with industrial questions, associations of employers and employees, municipalities, universities, embassies, consulates, as well as many public officials and individuals. The subjects on which information was sought embraced a variety of topics, including inquiries concerning such matters as industrial conditions in the Dominion or publications containing information on the same; labour legislation in force in the Dominion and the provinces; opportunties for employment; condition of particular industries; rates of wages and hours of employment in particular trades; condition of child and female labour; trade unions; co-operation; conciliation and arbitration; workmen's compensation; mutual benefit societies, and the like.

Among some of the more important inquiries received and replied to by the department, were the following:—Information as to the laws of Canada relating to labour, reports and parliamentary returns and other documents bearing upon immigration, assistance to the unemployed, child labour, hours of labour, compulsory education, &c., supplied to the Industrial Commission of the United States, information regarding labour conditions in Canada, and labour reports and other publications containing industrial information supplied to the International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland; information on labour-saving machines, organization of labour, piece work, profit sharing, &c., in Canada, supplied to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; information regarding factory and other labour legislation in Canada to the offices of the High Commissioner in England, for transmission to Sweden, to be used in connection with an official inquiry being conducted in that country, having in view the establishment of state boards of conciliation and arbitration; also replies to other important inquiries from the office of the High Commissioner in London *re* industrial conditions in Canada; information on labour legislation in Canada to the Department of Labour, Washington, the Women's Industrial Council of London, England, the International Labour Offices at Basle, Switzerland, the departments of provincial governments in Canada, the Miners' Association of Kradstock, England, and a number of private organizations and individuals in this country and elsewhere. Information concerning the industries of Canada to the Imperial University of Russia, to manufactures in the United States, and to immigration agents in Great Britain. Information on rates of wages and hours of employment and cost of living in Canada to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, England, to provincial government departments, insurance companies, the British legation at Pekin, China, the Imperial War Department, Halifax, one or two municipalities in Canada, and several local unions and individuals. Information regarding employment in particular trades and localities to several individuals and societies. Statistical information concerning the

employment of females in Canada and in regard to child labour to the British Association for the advancement of science, the Women's Industrial Council, London, England, and the International Council of Women, Canada. Information concerning conciliation and arbitration in Canada, to idividuals in France and the United States, Sweden, Great Britain and Australia. Also information to persons in this and other countries on the subjects of workmen's compensation, employers' liability, mutual benefit societies, trade unionism, co-operation, &c. Replies were also made to individual requests for information regarding Labour Day, local strikes, railway accidents in the Dominion, railway construction, existing arrangements between coal trimmers and coal companies in Great Britain and the United States, and other topics.

In regard to a number of these inquiries it was possible to supply the information from past or current numbers of the *Labour Gazette,* but in regard to many the department was obliged to make special investigations of its own, and frequently to carry on considerable correspondence with parties resident in Canada and elsewhere, to secure the desired information.

In addition to the special correspondence of the department in reference to the subjects named, there has been continuous correspondence in regard to labour matters with the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, England, the United States Labour Department at Washington, the labour bureaus of many of the states in the American Union, and the labour departments of several of the countries of Europe, and of Australia and New Zealand. From all parts of Canada almost daily, and at intervals from places abroad, communications have been received in which the writers have made inquiries in regard to points arising out of the adminstration of existing laws enacted, the exact nature of conditions surrounding labour in particular localities and trades, or on other matters not included among those already specified, but on which the department might be expected to have information, to all of which the department has sent replies.

Taking account of this correspondence and of the correspondence carried on by the department with its special correspondents, with individuals in regard to statistical and other information concerning rates of wages, industrial conditions, strikes and lockouts, the industries of the Dominion, trade unions and other subjects mentioned in Part I. of this report, as being among the topics dealt with in the *Labour Gazette,* also the correspondence in connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette,* the exchanges for the library, the work of the Fair Wages branch, and other administrative work, it may be fairly estimated that the number of separate communications mailed from the department varies from 2,000 to 5,000 per month, this is, of course, exclusive of the printed copies of the *Labour Gazette* which are also mailed from the offices of the department.

Printing and Circulation of Labour Gazette.

An account has already been given of the method of gathering and preparing for publication the material which appears in the *Labour Gazette.* The department has, however, in addition to this work, all of the work of a business and mailing office. All of the proof of copy for the *Labour Gazette* sent to the printer is read twice at the department, and the *Gazette,* when published, is mailed from its offices. The work of pre-

paration of the mailing lists and the wrapping and addressing of the copies mailed is done by members of the staff.

The circulation of the *Gazette* has increased considerably during the past year, with the result that the work in connection with the mailing, the entering of subscriptions, receipts, &c., has very considerably increased. The *Gazette,* moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proof in both languages. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging receipts, the sending of renewal blanks, &c., &c., all of which work has very materially increased during the year. A large number of sample copies are also mailed from the office of the department from time to time.

The total average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* during the fiscal year 1900-1, exclusive of all sample copies, was 6,912, of which 4,394 were on account of annual subscriptions. During the past fiscal year the total average monthly circulation of the *Gazette* increased to 8,370 copies, of which 5,648 were on account of annual subscriptions, indicating a total increase in the average circulation of the *Gazette* during the year of 1,458 copies per month, of which 1,254 were accounted for by new subscribers. Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and other labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department.

The following table will show the extent of the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* as it stood on the last day of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, exclusive of copies mailed to individual members from month to month as sample copies or in return for information received, or for services rendered the department:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R No. 7.

TABLE showing extent of regular monthly circulation of *Labour Gazette* on June 30, 1902, exclusive of sample and other copies mailed from month to month.

1. Annual subscriptions (English copies)	4,201	
2. Annual subscriptions (French copies)	1,447	
		5,648
3. Exchange list	243	
4. Free list	2,479	
		2,722
		8,370

VI. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived solely from the sale of the *Labour Gazette,* the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. During the year the department had bound a limited number of copies of Vol. I. of the *Gazette,* which volume includes all of the numbers of the previous fiscal year. These bound volumes have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1901-2, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to $1,061.13.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, II A.R. No. 8.

STATEMENT of the revenue of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*..		$1,113 99
From the sale of single and bound copies....		30 58
		$1,144 57
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions....	$81 90	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions.....	1 54	
		83 44
Net revenue		$1,061 13

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1902, was $31,963.62. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette,* and other expenditure on account of printing incurred by the department, all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and in the investigation of complaints as to alleged violation of conditions, travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPO R

DEPARTME N T

YEAR ENDIN

PRINTED BY

ORDER OF

PRINTED BY E. B. HAWKINS
ESQRE.
[No. 46.—1894.] Price, 2 cents.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1904

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A4
MAR 5 '41

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD :

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1903, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK.

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1903.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1903

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1903.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The fiscal year 1902-03 was the third of the existence of the department. To report fully on the work would occasion a review and reprint of much that has already been printed by the department in the *Labour Gazette*, its official journal; the *Gazette*, in addition to other features, serving as a chronicle of much of the work of the department from month to month. Volume III of the *Gazette*, containing the numbers issued during the fiscal year, is submitted therefore, with this report as a supplementary record of the work of the department for the year, the report itself, deals only with such matters of departmental concern as have not already been described in the *Gazette*, or of which only partial or incomplete mention have been made in its pages. It will be observed that Vol. III covers in all 1,041 pages; Vol. II, which contained the numbers issued during the fiscal years 1901-02, comprised 779 pages; and Vol. I, embracing the ten issues of the first year of the department's existence comprised 599 pages. The increase in the amount of material published in the *Gazette* is indicative of the increase in the work of the department generally.

The Staff of the Department.

During the year an addition was made to the inside staff of the department by the appointment of Mr. W. W. Edgar, B.A., librarian and clerk. This new appointment was occasioned by the increased work of the department, and the need of a clerk with ability to translate foreign publications in reference to labour, and experience as a librarian. Mr. Edgar was transferred from the Library of Parliament, with which he had been connected since July, 1897.

The staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered at the end of the fiscal year 1900-01, 26; during the fiscal year 1901-02 this number was increased to 29 and at the end of the fiscal year 1902-03, the number was 32. The appointments made durthe past year were Mr. Roland A. Laird, correspondent for Rossland, B.C., and district; Mr. S. D. Milliken, correspondent for Calgary, Alberta, and district; and Mr. Ernest Green, correspondent for the city of Niagara Falls, Ont., and district. During the year Mr. M. H. Westbrook, correspondent for Stratford, Ont., and district, resigned owing to his having accepted a position which involved a change of residence, and Mr. Jos. T. Carlin was appointed correspondent for Stratford, Ont., and district in his stead. Mr. Joseph Ainey, one of the correspondents for the City of Montreal, Que., and district resigned owing to ill-health and his place was filled towards the close of the fiscal year by Mr. Gustave Audet.

Classification of the Work.

The work of the Department as reviewed in this report is set forth under the following divisions :—

I. The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.

II. The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

III. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate Industrial Disputes in the Province of British Columbia.

IV. The Railway Labour Disputes Bill.

V. The carrying out of the resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, and securing to those employed on public works, payment of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper conditions.

VI. The library of the department.

VII. The correspondence and other departmental work.

VIII. The revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

A constant effort has been made throughout the year to increase the usefulness of the *Labour Gazette* by giving in greater detail, and with more regard to a complete classification of the facts and figures presented, statistical and other information on the subjects with which the *Gazette* has to deal. A more comprehensive summary has been made from month to month of industrial and labour conditions in the Dominion, and correspondents have been required to prepare their reports with all possible regard for the nature and exactness of information given and the method of its presentation. A larger number of subjects have been dealt with in the numbers of the past year than in those of preceding years and many of the special investigations made by the department have been more comprehensive than those formerly conducted.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

There has been no change in the method in which correspondents have been required to present their reports over that recorded in the last annual report.*

The practice of having all reports sent in on official forms requiring a uniform arrangement of the subject matter dealt with, has been continued. At the same time the department has lost no opportunity where occasion has offered of pointing out to its correspondents means whereby their reports might be improved. It is a pleasure to record, in this connection, the fact that nearly all of the correspondents have shown a marked improvement in their work. This comment applies also to the manner in which correspondents have discharged other duties pertaining to their position, such as the supplying from time to time statistical reports and other information of a special nature as required by the editor of the *Gazette* in connection with special investigations being conducted or statistical tables being compiled by the department.

As mentioned, a particular effort has been made to improve the special article which reviews from month to month the industrial and labour conditions and which is based in part upon the reports of the correspondents ; the purpose in this article being to afford such reference to the industrial movements and events of the month as may serve to indicate aright the trend of industrial and social progress in the Dominion. The reports of correspondents have been largely supplemented by information derived by the department from other reliable sources, as official reports, accredited notices in the press, communications to the department and the like. Features of this review have been brief references to wages changes, industrial disputes, price movements, conditions in the several industries, including agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and railway construction, conditions in the trades, special prominence being given to transportation, brief statements as to the Domin-

* See Annual Report, 1901-02, page 9-13.

ion's trade and revenue, and mention of other special features affecting the general industrial situation during the month to which the article relates.

Subjects of Special Investigation by the Department.

Progress was made during the year on two important investigations, commenced during the preceding fiscal year, namely, the investigation into the growth and present position of labour organization in Canada, and the wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada ; other special investigations were also commenced. The most important of the latter were, an investigation of the coal situation in Canada which was completed during the year, and an investigation on the cost of living in the Dominion, compared with the cost of living in other countries, the results of which had been published only in part at the close of the fiscal year. Minor investigations having to do with the rates of wages and supply of labour in certain of the trades in different provinces; with changes in the rates of wages during the year; and with the beet sugar industry of the Dominion were also conducted.

Growth and Present Position of Labour Organization in Canada.

During 1901-02 the department commenced an investigation into the growth and development of labour organization in Canada. This had to do in its earliest stages with the publication of a directory of existing labour organizations in the Dominion, which part of the investigation was completed during the first year. The investigation,* as continued during the past year has been largely statistical in its nature, and has aimed more particularly at showing the total number of labour organizations in the several trades, and in the several provinces of the Dominion, together with the dates at which they came into existence. As mentioned in a previous report of the department no record of any kind was available to indicate at the outset either the precise nature of labour organization or its extent in the Dominion. The department, in ascertaining its facts had not only to gather information by means of special investigations conducted by its correspondents in the cities in which they were resident, but had also to obtain by communication with international, federal and local organizations, by careful searching of the several trade publications, labour papers, newspapers, reports of congresses and the letter files of the department, such information as might thereby be obtained as to the existence and names of trade unions or other similar organizations in any part of the Dominion. The directory of Canadian organizations having been prepared in this way, the department then proceeded to prepare tables descriptive of the growth and present position of labour organization in Canada. In the descriptive tables a list of existing organizations was given by localities and provinces, the material being so arranged as to show at a glance the trades organized in each locality, the number of organizations in each particular trade organized, the number of organizations in each group of kindred or allied trades, and the total number of organizations in each locality. The localities were grouped under the names

* An account of the methods by which this investigation was carried on appears in the annual report of 1901-02 at pages 28 to 32.

of the provinces to which they belonged, and arranged alphabetically, so as to admit of easy reference. The provinces themselves were arranged in the order of their geographical position from east to west. The statistical tables intended to show the nature of the growth of labour organization were arranged so as to illustrate its growth both by provinces and by the classes of trades or callings affected. The years in which the local organizations were formed were given and the tables so arranged as to show for each province and group of trades how many organizations were formed in each particular year, and at what periods organization was most active. The information was further classified so as to readily disclose in which groups of trades organization had been carried on most extensively.

The first of these tables were published in the September number of the *Gazette*, and had to do with the growth and present position of organized labour in the maritime provinces. The tables were continued for the other provinces in subsequent numbers, being completed in the June issue of the *Gazette*. A summary of the entire investigation was ready at the close of the fiscal year for publication in the first number of volume IV of the *Gazette* beginning the new fiscal year.

The investigation disclosed the fact that there were in Canada at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, some 1,551 labour organizations divided among the provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 93; New Brunswick, 56; Prince Edward Island, 14; Quebec, 202; Ontario, 853; Manitoba, 63; The North-west Territories, 46; British Columbia, 216; The Yukon, 13.

Mention should also be made of the fact that during the year the department has made from all available sources important additions to its directory of labour organizations. A list was published each month of new organizations formed, and at the end of the calendar year a review given of the total number of unions formed during the year. An effort was also made to secure further particulars in regard to the history of certain organizations, in regard to which the department had, at the close of the previous fiscal year been only partially informed. As this directory will be kept up to date from year to year, a source is now available whereby during succeeding years the development of labour organizations and important facts incident thereto may be traced.

Wages and Hours of Railway Employees.

One of the first series of investigations commenced by the department after its establishment was that made into the rates of wages and hours of employment of the several classes of labour in the Dominion. The earliest tables published in connection with this investigation dealt with wages and hours in the printing trades, and appeared in the January number of the 1901 *Gazette*. These were followed by others during the same year, relating to wages and hours in the cigarmaking trade, several branches of the metal trades and some branches of the building trades. During the following year other branches of the building trades were dealt with, and additional tables published in reference to the woodworking trades, carriage and wagon making trades, and the coopering trades. The investigations have been continued by the department during the past fiscal year in reference to the several classes of labour employed on

railways, the first tables of which were published in the September, 1902 *Gazette*; other tables appeared in subsequent numbers and the subject was completed in the May, 1903 *Gazette*. In these articles the information given had reference to the following classes of railway labour :—Conductors, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, baggagemen, brakemen, maintenance-of-the-way men, yard men, switch men, freight handlers and telegraphers.

The methods adopted in obtaining this information were similar to those followed in previous similar undertakings of the department. Communications were sent to all of the important railway companies in the Dominion carrying on a passenger and freight traffic, requesting from the companies a statement as to the rates being actually paid by them to the several classes of labour in their employ. With but one or two exceptions the request of the department for official returns from these companies was promptly complied with. Communications were also addressed to the secretaries of the several organizations of railway employees, asking for a statement of the respective rates current in the localities over which the local unions had jurisdiction. From returns thus obtained from both employers and employees the tables in question were prepared. The following is a copy of the communications addressed by the department to the parties mentioned above :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER A, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR COMMUNICATION SENT BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RAILWAY COMPANIES IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO HOURS AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, May 22, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada, which tables will, on completion, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trades disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having this information as accurate as possible and I have the honour to request that you will be kind enough to furnish copies of the schedules containing rates and rules governing the services of the following classes of employees in the employ of your Company in Canada :—

Railway conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Trainmen,
Swithmen,
Trackmen
Telegraphers,
Freight handlers,
Carmen.

As there may be considerable variations in the rates paid to individuals, or groups of individuals employees, according to the division in which they are employed or local conditions therein, it would assist materially in giving to the statistical information its true significance if attention were drawn to such varations and conditions in the returns sent in.

It is not the intention to publish the names of the companies to which the statistical information refers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

.....
.....
.....

N.B.—No postage is required on any communications addressed to the Deputy Minister of the Department at Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER B. III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR COMMUNICATION SENT BY DEPABTMENT OF LABOUR TO SECRETARIES OF RAILWAY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO HOURS AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, May 22, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in course of preparation statistical tables on the rates of wages and hours of labour of railway employees in Canada, which tables will, when completed, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the department.

This information is being collected and published by the department in pursuance of section 10, chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department is desirous of having its information as accurate as possible and to give particulars in regard to the following classes of employees :—

Railway conductors,
Locomotive engineers,
Locomotive firemen,
Trainmen,
Swithmen,
Trackmen,
Telegraphers,
Freight handlers,
Carmen.

I understand that you are Secretary of one of the Locals of the organization of one of the above groups and I respectfully request that you will have the kindness to furnish the department with a copy of the schedule of rates, etc., governing the condition of employees under the jurisdiction of your organization.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the department if your reply to this communication is received at an early date.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

.....
.....
.....

N.B.—I inclose herewith a return envelope and would inform you that no postage is required on any communication addressed to the Deputy Minister of the Department at Ottawa.

The information obtained by the department in response to the above requests was carefully classified so as to indicate the nature and amount of wages prevailing in the different parts of the Dominion and so arranged as to admit of immediate reference and comparison.

Investigation into the Coal Situation in Canada.

An investigation of somewhat extensive proportions, arising out of the exceptional industrial conditions prevailing at the time, was made into the effects of the strike of mine workers in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania upon the fuel market and industry in the Dominion. This strike, which commenced on May 12, 1902, and lasted until the October 15, following, was more far reaching in its social and economic effects than any other industrial event of the year. The situation had assumed alarming proportions when the strike was terminated in October, and consequences of the most serious nature were believed to be threatening the industries of this country as also the well-being of individuals. With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the strike in the Pennsylvania mines had influenced and was likely to continue to

influence the economic and social welfare of individuals and commerce and industry generally throughout the Dominion, the department sought from as many sources as were available and reliable, to obtain as accurate an account of the situation as was possible, the results of its inquiries being published in full in the November, 1902, *Gazette*, within four weeks after the termination of the strike.

The information, on which the results of its investigations were based, was derived by the department in the main from three distinct sources. In the first instance, a request was sent to local retail coal dealers in the various cities and towns in all parts of the Dominion, for a return to be made on blank schedules supplied for the purpose. These forms, as prepared by the department, had in view the obtaining of information in regard to both anthracite and bituminous coal; the tables compiled subsequently from the returns were so arranged as to afford a basis of comparison between the prices prevailing at the time, and during the previous two years, and also as between the several months during which the strike was in continuance. In addition to information on prices, the department sought also to obtain from local dealers a statement of the supply available on October 15, and a statement of the nature and extent of the substitutes for anthracite coal being used in their several localities.

The following are copies of the communications sent by the department to retail coal merchants throughout Canada. About 1,000 separate communications in all were mailed to different persons, and satisfactory replies were received from about one-half of those to whom communications were addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER C, III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RETAIL COAL MERCHANTS IN CONNECTION WITH DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, October 8, 1902.

SIR,—In pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information), which provides that the Department of Labour shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, the department has instituted a special investigation on the subject of the coal situation in Canada.

Among other subjects to be dealt with in this investigation are retail prices and the supply of coal, and in order that information under this heading may be as complete and accurate as possible, the department is sending to the coal merchants of the Dominion, blank statistical forms with a request that, so far as information is available, particulars be supplied in regard to the points of information sought.

I am inclosing herewith blank forms in regard to these matters and have the honour to request that as far as the information may be at hand, you will have the kindness to fill in the spaces indicated, particulars in regard to the retail prices of the classes of coal mentioned at the dates specified. The schedule, as you will see, has been prepared with a view of enabling a comparison to be made between the cost of coal during the present year and two preceding years; also with a view of showing the nature of the rise during the past months and the causes which have effected the latter.

The limited supply of coal in the hands of local dealers has been a source of great anxiety and the Department is desirous of ascertaining to what extent this cause of alarm is well-founded. There is accordingly allotted in the schedule, a space to be filled in with particulars of the supply of coal on hand. It has been thought well, for the purposes of comparison, to fix a date at which the basis of complete returns might be made, and accordingly the 15th of the month has been chosen. What is desired in this connection is a statement of the amount of coal available for sale on that date and a statement as to the degree to which your firm believes it may be able to meet the local demands.

Under the heading of remarks the Department will be glad to receive a statement from you as to the outlook for the future both immediate and prospective, dealing with such points as the possibility of the supply being increased from outside sources, &c., &c.

I am enclosing herewith a return envelope and would ask that the return made by you be mailed to the department as soon after the 15th of the present month as possible. The tables to be made up on the basis of the returns received are to be published in the November number of the *Labour Gazette*, the material for which is sent to the printer at the beginning of that month. The classification of the information and the writing of any report in reference to it has accordingly to be completed by the Department before that time. The duplicate schedule is being sent you in case you may desire to keep for purposes of your own a memorandum of the information supplied.

I desire to add that as the investigation has in view the ascertaining of particulars in regard to the general situation only, no disclosure will be made of the names of the firms supplying information. The department will exercise particular care to see that its sources of information are kept confidential, returns being published under the heads of localities only.

In asking for this information the department is aware that the filling in of the schedule enclosed, may necessitate some little care and trouble on your part. You will understand, however, how important it is to the people of Canada that reliable information should be furnished on the points mentioned in view of the serious situation which the country has now before it at the approach of the winter season. By a prompt compliance on your part with the request of the department you will accordingly be rendering an important public service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Copy of Schedule enclosed with above communication.

Department of Labour, Canada.
Statistical Tables, Series D.—No. 1,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION ON COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

Statistical Tables on Retail Prices of Coal, June 1—October 15, 1902.

Locality..... .....(City or Town.) . ...(Province.)

Date.	Anthracite Coal, per Ton.			Bituminous Coal, per Ton.		
	1902.	1901.	1900.	1902.	1901.	1900.
June 1.....						
" 15..						
July 1.....						
" 15.....						
Aug. 1.						
" 15...						
Sept. 1.....						
" 8.....						
" 15						
" 23.....						
Oct. 1.....						
" 8.....						
" 15.						

Cause of rise in prices June 1—October 15.

Supply of Coal October 15, 1902.

(*Give statement relative to preceding years and present demand.*)

Remarks.

(*State particulars in regard to the outlook for the future, nature and extent of substitutes being used for coal, &c.*)

Date..... .. .. Signature ....

The coal mining companies of the Dominion were also sent special communications requesting information in regard to the nature of their output, and other points of interest relating to the quantity and disposal of their product at the time, as compared with previous years.

Replies were received from over one-third of the companies to whom communications were adressed. The communications sent out in this connection were as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER D, III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO COAL MINING COMPANIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, October 9, 1902.

SIRS,—The department is at present engaged in a special investigation into the coal situation in Canada, in pursuance of Section 10, Chapter 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information) which provides that the department shall conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available. I am writing to ask if you would have the kindness to assist the Department in the matter of its investigation by supplying it with information on this form in regard to the following questions in so far as they relate to your business :—

I am enclosing the form in duplicate in case you may desire to keep a memoranda of the information sent by you to the department, on your own files.

1. What is the nature of your output, whether anthracite or bituminous coal, or both ?

2. What has been your total output per annum during the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, and total output to date during the present year :
   (a) Of anthracite coal (if any) ?
   (b) Of bituminous coal (if any) ?

3. What have been during the past five years the chief markets to which your supply has been sent ?
   (a) Of anthracite coal (if any) ?
   (b) Of bituminous coal (if any) ?

4. What has been the wholesale selling price of your coal per ton on October 1 of each of the past five years ?
   (a) Of anthracite coal ?
   (b) Of bitumious coal ?

5. To what extent has the present strike in the United States led to an increased demand for your coal and how have the prices of it been affected in consequence :
   (a) Of anthracite ?
   (b) Of bituminous ?

6. From what sources has this demand come ?

7. To what extent has employment in your mines been affected by the increased demand ?

8. To what extent have your mines, with present facilities, been able to meet the demand for coal in this country and with what success are you meeting this demand at the present time ?

9. To what extent, if any, are you embarrassed in meeting the additional demand in consequence of inadequacy in transportation facilities ; or are likely to be ?

10. Other points of interest.

If in addition to the points here mentioned there are any other facts concerning your business which would be of interest to the public of Canada at the present time, the department would be very grateful to receive the same.

The department is well aware that the answering of these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme interest being taken by the public everywhere in the coal situation as it presents itself to this country at the approach of winter, you will no doubt realize the importance of giving as full a statement in regard to the situation as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and as the material for that issue has to be sent to the printer at the beginning of the month, it would greatly facilitate the department in its preparation if you would cause the statement given in your return to be brought up as far as the 15th of the presen month and mailed to the department as soon after that date as possible.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to this matter,
I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

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N.B.—If concerning any of the points mentioned in your reply you desire that the source of the information be not revealed, the department will be very careful to respect your wishes in this regard.

A third source from which the department gathered its information was its staff of special correspondents in the several cities of the Dominion. The following communication will indicate the nature of the subjects on which they were required to report and will also serve to show the main features dealt with by the department in setting forth the results of its investigations:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER E, III A.R.

COPY OF COMMUNICATION SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, TO THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, October 8, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—The department intends publishing in the November number of the *Labour Gazette* a special article on the subject of the coal situation in Canada, based upon official reports made by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and I am writing to ask that you prepare a special report in reference to your city and district.

In order that there may be uniformity in the reports sent in by the correspondents, as well as that none of the main features of the situation may be overlooked in any of the localities, I would ask that this report be made up in four parts, each part to contain particulars in regard to the points herein mentioned and in regard to any other items of interest which may come to your notice. Please write the answers to each part on separate sheets, and deal with the questions asked in the order named, inserting in your reply the number corresponding to the number opposite the questions in this letter.

Part A. Nature of Coal Supply in Your Locality.

1. About what amount of anthracite and soft coal is there, in proportion to the demand for same in your locality ?
2. From where do the coal merchants in your locality, as a rule get their supply of coal ?
3. To what extent is anthracite coal used in your district for manufacturing, heating, &c., and to what extent is soft coal so used ?

Part B. Effects of Limited Supply.

1. The effect upon prices of coal. (To be dealt with here only generally ; prices to be given in schedule which is to form Part D of the report).
2. To what extent have individuals been embarrassed in their ability to obtain sufficient coal ?
3. To what extent have public bodies been embarrassed, e.g. public institutions, city corporations, schools, churches, &c. ?
4. To what extent have manufacturing firms been embarrassed ; (Have any factories had to close, &c., &c. ?)
5. To what extent has transportation been affected ?
6. To what extent have there been evidences of positive distress or suffering, especially among the poor ?
7. Are there any cases of want of employment owing to non-supply of coal in factories, &c. ?
8. To what extent have substitutes for coal been resorted to ? (Note under this heading as full particulars as possible in regard to additional use of wood as fuel, purchases of stoves, use of gas, &. Give names of these substitutes).
9. What effect on the prices of other commodities has the rise in price of coal had ? (For example the rise in prices of wood, stoves, gas, &c.)
10. Has the price of board or lodging been raised in your locality, as a consequence of the rise of price in coal ?
11. Other economic effects.

Part C. Methods proposed to meet Situation.

1. Have there been any efforts on the part of the municipality to deal with the question, and if so what methods have been proposed and acted upon ?
2. Have societies of any particular kind taken special action in regard to the situation ?
3. What methods are being suggested by private individuals, or being adopted by them ?
4. What is the outlook for the future ?

Part D. (For this part of the report you will please fill in the inclosed blank form with particulars as indicated).

In order that the report of the department may be of genuine service to the country in regard to the present situation, I am requesting each of the correspondents to prepare his

individual reports with as much care as possible. Much of the information asked for will be the subject of current conversation in your locality, but so far as possible every statement should be made on an authoritative and verified basis.

The Department is sending to local coal dealers a schedule similar to the one to be filled out as part D of this report. Experience has shown, however, that persons to whom these schedules are addressed cannot always be relied upon for returns, and for this reason the correspondents are requested to prepare independent reports. By an interview with one or two responsible local dealers, it should be possible for the correspondents to get from them particulars of the kind requested.

As the information sent in the reports of the several correspondents has to be classified and an article based on this information for publication in the November *Gazette*, it is necessary that the reports should be received at this department not later than the 25th of this month. Having regard to this date it would be well for the correspondents to fill up particulars to as late a point in the month as the distance of their locality from Ottawa will permit, so that the information to be given in the *Gazette* may be as recent as possible. Please bear in mind, however, that the full report should be received here not later than the 25th of the month.

Yours truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

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In the results of the investigation as published, the effects of the strike were taken up for each of the several provinces separately in regard to the following among other points: The effect on prices, on employment, on industry and trade, the extent of the use of substitutes for coal, etc. The action of the Federal and Provincial authorities and of municipalities in coping with the problem as presented to them was also carefully outlined. Special reports on the situation as it affected several cities of the Dominion were also presented, based on the reports of the correspondents of the *Gazette*. Extensive tables were published showing the prices of anthracite and bituminous coal in Canada during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902. A full account was given of the coal production and supply of the Dominion itself, while the main effects of the strike upon business and upon industrial and commercial interests in the Dominion were dealt with.

The coal situation was made the subject of special investigation from month to month throughout the balance of the winter season, the department having carefully gathered from a variety of reliable sources such information as enabled it to present an authentic record of the whole situation.

The importance of this investigation, apart from the purpose it served at the time, of giving accurate information in regard to the situation may be appreciated from the fact that no other single event of the year affected in so many and far-reaching ways the industrial interests of the Dominion, and that no other record, either as comprehensive or reliable, exists at the present time in relation thereto.

Investigation into Cost of Living in Canada.

The most important investigation commenced by the department during the year was that into the cost of living in Canada. On two or three previous occasions the department has published brief statistical tables setting forth the prices of commodities of general consumption, current rents of dwellings, and the cost of board and lodging in the several cities of the Dominion, based almost exclusively upon information obtained from its staff of special correspondents. The cost of living being a subject

than which there are few, if any, of greater interest to all classes in the community, both historically as an index of material progress or the reverse, and practically as a factor of wide application, it was felt that a comprehensive investigation, wide enough to include, not only the present cost of living in the Dominion, but also a comparison of the cost of living in Canada, with the cost of living in other countries, and a comparison of the cost of living at the present time with earlier years, was eminently desirable. An investigation having in view these purposes was commenced in November, 1902. The first publication of a part of the results of this investigation was given in the May, 1903 issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Other tables were published in the June number. The tables published in these two numbers represented, however, only a small portion of the information gathered by the department throughout the year, a large part of which had been classified and was ready for publication at the close of the fiscal year.

Two methods were adopted by the department in procuring information in connection with this investigation. First, personal investigation by officers of the department in particular localities, and secondly, investigation conducted by means of correspondence with the aid of printed schedules from the office of the department. In both cases first hand quotations of prices, rents and the like were requested and the prices taken, were quotations of current and existing rates. An effort was made in regard to the items on which information was sought to embrace all such commodities as enter most largely into the general consumption of all classes in the community, including such as are commonly spoken of as the necessaries of life. Under this general head were included the prices of provisions, groceries, drygoods, clothing and rents, each of these divisions of the family budget having been made the subject of special investigation.

The expense and time involved in the personal investigation conducted by officers of the department necessitated the restriction of this part of the inquiry to a few localities. It was conducted mainly with a view to securing a basis of comparison between cost of living in some of the most important commercial and industrial centres of the United States with a few of the more important centres of a similar kind in Canada. New York, Boston, Buffalo and Rochester were the cities chosen in the United States ; in Canada several of the most important industrial centres in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were taken.

The following circular letters sent by the department to interested parties, together with copies of the schedules inclosed in the same, will serve to show the scope of the department's investigation, and the method in which that part of the investigation which was conducted by correspondence was carried out.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER F, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO RETAIL GROCERS, DRY GOODS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, CLOTHIERS AND OTHERS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, February, 1903.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is at present engaged in making a special investigation into prices and cost of living in Canada, with a view to making comparisons between the cost of living in other countries and the Dominion, and also between localities in different parts of the Dominion. The investigation is being made in pursuance of Sec. 10, Chap. 24, 63-64 Vic.. (An Act to provide for the Publication of Statistical and Industrial Information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information, and conduct inquiries into questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available.

It is unnecessary to point out wherein reliable information on the cost of living would be of advantage to all classes in the community. The department, however, can only hope to have its information authentic and complete insofar as it is able to receive the co-operation and assistance of merchants and others who are in a position to furnish the exact data.

I am sending this communication with a blank schedule form enclosed, with a respectful request from the department that you will have the kindness to fill in on the schedule the retail prices of the commodities mentioned, in so far as your business may afford opportunity for furnishing this information. What is desired is a statement of the actual retail prices at which the commodities in question are selling at the present time ; if the prices of the articles mentioned are subject to variation, then a statement as to the lowest and highest selling rates which have existed at any time during the past year, for a period of more than one or two weeks' duration, with an indication of the months in which the prices were highest and lowest. Where it is possible to give a fairly accurate average price it is particularly desirable that such should be given.

In the schedule inclosed the department has endeavored to set forth the class of commodities which enter most largely into the general consumption of most people in the community. It may be, however, that the grade or variety of the commodity which meets with the most general sale has not been specified at all, or wrongly specified, in the schedule herewith. In such cases it is very desirable, if possible, that the returns sent in should be made to indicate the quantities or varieties of the articles in regard to which information is given. It is in regard to the grades and quantities which are in most general demand that information is mostly desired.

The department is well aware that an answer to these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme importance of such information to the public everywhere, you may be willing to give as full a statement in regard to this matter as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the *Labour Gazette*, as soon as the information obtained can be properly classified. As the work of compiling the tables has already commenced, it would assist the department materially in giving the results of this investigation to the public at an early date, if you would have the kindness to return the form filled out as soon after receiving it as possible. I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule, and I desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and that in no case, other than in a general way, will the sources of the information be disclosed.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to the matter.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

COPY OF SCHEDULE FORMS ENCLOSED WITH ABOVE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 1.

Reference No ....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule A.—Retail prices of groceries.

Locality..... ....(City or Town) ... . (Province or State.)
Date at which information given ... .
Name of firm supplying information..... ....

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES.												Remarks.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Flour, wheat, superfine.	Barrel....													
" " ..	25 pounds.													
" family...	Barrel...													
" . "	25 pounds.													
Flour, rye.....	Barrel....													
"	Pound....													
Cornmeal (white)... ..	"													
" (yellow)... .	"													
Oatmeal	" ...													
Rice	" ...													
Beans	Quart													
Tea, black (Oolong).. ..	Pound....													
" " (.....)*...	"													
" green (.....).	"													
Coffee, roasted (Rio).. .	"													
" (Java)..	" ...													
" (....)..	"													
ugar, granulated.....	"													
" good brown.....	"													
" coffee	"													
Molasses (....). . .	Gallon....													
" (.....).. ..	"													
Syrup.....	"													
Soap, common.....	Pound....													
Starch	"													
Coal oil (....).....	Gallon....													

* In (please state quality or class usually sold.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Reference No .....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule B.—Retail Prices of Provisions.

Locality ..... (City or Town.) ..... (Province or State.)

Date at which information given.....

Name of firm supplying information.....

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES.												Remarks.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Beef, roasting	Pound.													
" soup	"													
" rump steak	"													
" corned	"													
Veal, fore quarter	"													
" hind quarter	"													
" cutlets	"													
Mutton, fore quarter	"													
" leg	"													
" chops	"													
Pork, fresh	"													
" salted	"													
Hams, smoked	"													
Bacon "	"													
" green	"													
Sausages	"													
Lard, pure	"													
" compound	"													
Butter, dairy	"													
" creamery	"													
" tub	"													
Cheese, (.. ...)	"													
Eggs, fresh	Dozen													
" packed	"													
Milk	Quart													
Bread, white (....)	Pound.													
" by loaf (....)	"													
" brown (....)	"													
Potatoes	Bushel.													
Turnips	"													

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 3.

Reference No .....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule C.—Retail prices of dry goods.

Locality..... .....(City or Town). ....(Province or State.)
Date at which information given .....
Name of firm supplying information. .....

ARTICLES.	Basis of Quantities.	Average Prices.	Remarks.
Shirting, 4 x 4, brown (or unbleached)	Yard		
" 4 x 4, bleached	"		
Domestic shirting, checks	"		
Sheeting, brown (or unbleached)	"		
" (bleached)	"		
Canton flannel (unbleached)	"		
" (bleached)	"		
Cotton flannel	"		
Red flannel (plain)	"		
" (twill)	"		
Ticking	"		
Prints	"		
Cashmere	"		
Domestic ginghams	"		
Denims	"		

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 5.

Reference No. .....

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule E.—Retail Prices of Ready-made Clothing, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, etc.

Locality..... (City or Town) .....(Province or State.)

Date at which information given.....

Name of firm supplying information.....

Articles of the Kind Usually Sold to Better Class of Mechanics.	Price.	Remarks.*
MEN'S SUITS—		
(*a*) Average worsted Sunday suit		
(*b*) " serge "		
(*c*) " tweed "		
(*d*) " worsted week day suit		
(*e*) " serge " "		
(*f*) " tweed " "		
MEN'S SINGLE GARMENTS—		
Average worsted sack coat and vest		
" serge " "		
" tweed " "		
" worsted trousers		
" serge "		
" tweed "		
MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS—		
Beaver cloth		
Freize " (imported.....)		
" " (domestic.....)		
Tweed		
BOY'S SUITS—		
From 4 to 11 years of age, plain tweed (2 pieces)		
" 4 to 11 " serge (2 pieces)		
" 11 to 16 " plain tweed (3 pieces)		
" 11 to 16 " serge (3 pieces)		
MEN'S SHIRTS—		
(*a*) Cambric, stiff front		
(*b*) " soft "		
(*c*) White cotton, laundried		
(*d*) " unlaundried		
(*e*) Coloured cotton		
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—		
(*a*) All wool, per garment		
(*b*) Part wool, "		
(*c*) Cotton "		
MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—		
(*a*) Working shoes		
(*b*) Sunday shoes		
MEN'S HATS—		
(*a*) Stiff felt		
(*b*) Soft "		
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS—		
(*a*) Cotton or print		
(*b*) Flannel		
(*c*) Flannelette		

*Kindly give detailed information or general remarks on inside page.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER G, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, February, 1903.

SIR,—The Department of Labour is at present engaged in making a special investigation into prices and cost of living in Canada, with a view to making comparisons between the cost of living in other countries and the Dominion, and also between localities in different parts of the Dominion. The investigation is being made in pursuance of Sec. 10, Chap. 24, 63-64 Vic.. (An Act to provide for the Publication of Statistical and Industrial Information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information, and conduct inquiries into questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available.

It is unnecessary to point out wherein reliable information on the cost of living would be of advantage to all classes in the community. The department, however, can only hope to have its information authentic and complete in so far as it is able to receive the co-operation and assistance of merchants and others who are in a position to furnish the exact data.

As you are aware the amount paid in rents is from many points of view the most important single item of expenditure in any family budget. In estimating what this amount will be, very many factors have to be taken into consideration, and the department has had some difficulty on this account in drafting a schedule which would serve as a means of indicating the kind of accommodation to be had in different localities for particulars rents.

I am inclosing herewith a schedule prepared by the department with a view of meeting this end, and I trust that it will be intelligible to you.

I am sending this communication with a blank form inclosed, with a respectful request from the department that you will have the kindness to fill in the information desired in so far as your business may afford opportunity for furnishing it. What is desired is a statement of the actual rentals at the present time being paid for the kind and class of accommodation indicated in the schedule. Should it not be possible to give this information in as concrete a form as the schedule requires, the department would very greatly appreciate a brief written statement on the page adjoining, explanatory of the situation in your locality.

The department is well aware that an answer to these questions may involve some little care and trouble on your part. In view, however, of the extreme importance of such information to the public everywhere, you may be willing to give as full a statement in regard to this matter as your business interests will permit.

It is the intention of the department to publish the results of this investigation in the *Labour Gazette*, as soon as the information obtained can be properly classified. As the work of compiling the tables has already commenced, it would assist the department materially in giving the results of this investigation to the public at an early date, if you would have the kindness to return the form filled out as soon after receiving it as possible. I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule, and I desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and that in no case, other than in a general way, will the sources of the information be disclosed.

Thanking you for the attention you may give to the matter.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Copy of Schedule form inclosed with above.

Reference No .. ..

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES C.—No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Schedule D.—Rents of Tenements, Semi-detached and Self-contained Houses.

Locality..... (City or Town.) ..... (Province or State.)

Date at which information given..... Name of person giving information.....

Class and Locality of Dwelling.		With Sanitary Conveniences.					Without Sanitary Conveniences					Remarks.
		3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	8 Rooms.	10 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	8 Rooms.	10 Rooms.	
In good residential parts.....	Tenement houses.....											
	Semi-detached houses.....											
	Self-contained houses.....											
In poor residential parts.....	Tenement houses.....											
	Semi-detached houses.....											
	Self-contained houses.....											
In suburban or outlying parts	Tenement houses.....											
	Semi-detached houses.....											
	Self-contained houses.....											

In connection with the investigation conducted by correspondence, use was made of the business directories of the several cities and towns of the Dominion for which such directories exist, and schedules along with communications were mailed to all retail provision merchants, grocers, drygoods merchants, clothiers, and real estate agents mentioned therein. Several thousand communications in all were mailed; and carefully prepared and duly authenticated replies were received from a large proportion of the persons to whom these communications were addressed. The returns obtained in this way were arranged and classified so as to present the information which they contained in complete and at the same time in concise form. The first tables to be published were those dealing with the retail prices of provisions and groceries, which, as has already been stated, appeared in the May and June numbers of the *Gazette*. In compiling the tables care was taken to arrange the returns in such a way as to admit of ready comparison as between prices prevailing in the several provinces and in the several localities within each province. Accordingly, within each province, the localities were alphabetically grouped in three divisions, group A including cities of a population of upwards of 10,000 ; group B, towns of a population ranging between 5,000 and 10,000 and group C, localities with a population of less than 5,000.

It should be mentioned that in addition to the personal investigations made by officers of the department resident at the department and the returns sent in by merchants, the correspondents of the *Gazette* furnished special reports on the cost of living in their own cities, the figures given in these reports being distinguished in the general tables from returns received from other sources by the kind of type used. To prevent the possibility of it being made to appear that the department had placed its own interpretation upon the figures received, the individual returns, although in some cases presenting very material variations, were published separately under the name of the locality to which they related, the sources in each case being indicated so as to show whether the returns were by a retail dealer, a correspondent of the *Gazette* or an officer of the department.

It is the intention of the department, when publication of individual returns has been completed, to undertake an analysis of the information presented in detail, in such a manner as to admit of ready comparison being made with the cost of living in other countries and at other periods of time in this country.

The Beet Sugar Industry in Canada.

Owing to the widespread public interest manifested during the year in the establishment on an extensive basis of the beet sugar industry in the province of Ontario, and the important economic effects which the establishment of such an industry are likely to produce, the department undertook a special investigation into the present position and probable future development of this industry. Information was collected during the autumn and winter months, the results of which were embodied in a special report on the subject which appeared in the April number of the *Gazette*. Letters were sent out by the department during the month of December, to the business managers of manufactories which had been placed in operation, re-

questing information in regard to points mentioned in a schedule enclosed, on which information relative to plant, product and labour was sought.

A copy of the communication and schedule enclosed, will indicate the nature of the enquiry made by the department:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
CIRCULAR LETTER H, III A.R.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR TO BEET SUGAR MANUFACTORIES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, November 12, 1902.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has in contemplation for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, an article dealing with the beet sugar industry of Canada, and as the department is anxious to have its information on the subject as complete and accurate as possible, I am writing to ask if you would be good enough to assist in the matter, by placing any information that you may be at liberty to offer this connection, at the disposal of the department. The industry is, as yet, in its earliest stages in this country, and it has been thought that a full and carefully prepared statement of its nature and extent, and the scale upon which it is being inaugurated, would not only be of very general interest throughout the country, but might be of material assistance to the industry itself.

With this end in view, the enclosed schedule has been prepared, and it is suggested that you should fill out the blanks with as much detail as you are at liberty to furnish and return them to the department. Suggestions, I might add, with regard to any further views of the situation which may occur to you, would also be very welcome, as it is especially desired that the scope of the department's investigation into the industry should be as complete and inclusive as possible.

Yours truly,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

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.....

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COPY of schedule form inclosed with above :

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Locality.... ....
Date.... ....

I. *re* Plant, &c.

Name of Company.... ....
Amount of capital invested.... ....
Extent of plant, number of buildings, machinery, &c.... ....
When did you commence operations ?.... ....
Or when do you contemplate starting ?.... ....
What is your daily capacity at present, and what is annual output ultimately contemplated ?.... ....
Are you running to full capacity at present ? If not, when do you expect to be ?.... ....
Could you briefly indicate the extent of the beet sugar industry elsewhere in Canada, and furnish information as to its probable future importance ?.... ....
Comments.... ....

II. *re* Product.

What constitutes your raw material ?.... ....
How much raw material do you consume ?.... ....
Whence do you derive supply of raw material ?.... ....
What is the acreage under crop for your factory ....
What is your method of arranging for this supply ?.... ....
What is the area of property drawn upon for your raw material ?.... ....
What is the extent of your output to date ?.... ....
What are the chief features govering prices ?.... ....
What are the chief markets for beet sugar ?.... ....
What is the amount of subsidy received from the Governement and what are the conditions of the granting of this subsidy ?.... ....
Comments.... ....

III. *re* Employment of Labour.

Total number of men employed....
Class labour employed, inside and outside....
What trades are affected indirectly by your industry; has the establishment of your industry affected local labour conditions, and to what extent ?....
What is the general nature of employment in your industry ?....
To what extent has the establishment of your industry affected the agricultural industry ?....
Wages paid, aggregate ?....
Wages paid, by class ?....
Hours of labour ?....
Is the supply of labour adequate to demand ?....
What are the prospects for regular employment in your industry ?....
To what extent does the amount of employment depend upon seasons ?....
Is there any employment available for labour between seasons of greatest activity ?..
Comments....

In addition to the information obtained as a result of the above mentioned correspondence of the department, a personal visit by an officer of the department was made to a representative factory where information on the subject was obtained at first hand. Official reports published by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, by the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, and documents obtained from other sources were also consulted with a view to collecting such information as had already been published in reference to the industry. The investigation embraced an historical account of the origin of the industry, an account of legislative encouragement granted in Ontario, a description of the establishment of the several manufacturing concerns with various particulars as to the extent of their business. A statistical table was added, showing the number of beet sugar factories in operation, the names of the companies operating them, the amount of capital invested, the location of factories, the date of the commencement of operations, the number of men employed, the aggregate wages paid, the estimated yearly production of sugar, and the area of territory drawn upon for raw material. The effect of the industry upon the labour directly engaged, and the other industrial and economic results following upon its establishment were also outlined in detail.

Other Investigations.

Other investigations of a special nature conducted by the department, in response to what, at the time, appeared to be an urgent demand, and the results of which were published in the *Gazette* were : an investigation into conditions in the printing trades in the maritime provinces, where a scarcity of labour was reported to prevail and a similar inquiry into the condition of employment in the metal trades of the province of Ontario. In the March *Gazette*, the results of an investigation relative to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour concerning which the department was able to obtain a record, were presented in detail. In the January *Gazette* a review was given of general industrial conditions prevailing during the calendar year 1902, and a similar review of the progress of labour organization, based on information gathered from month to month by the department.

Immigration and Colonization.

As there are few movements of the time which promise to affect to the same extent the future industrial development of the country as the immigration and colon-

ization movements, it was decided to give a more detailed account of these movements from month to month, and instead of a paragraph in reference thereto in the general summary of the month's industrial development, as was the custom in earlier numbers of the *Gazette* to publish each month a special article dealing specifically with this one question. The first of the special articles of this series appeared in the May number of the *Gazette*. A similar article appeared in the June number ; and it is the intention of the department to make articles on this subject a regular monthly feature of the *Gazette* henceforth.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The department has continued throughout the year to publish in each number of the *Gazette* a statistical table giving a record of all strikes which were in existence at the beginning of the month, or which commenced during the month, previous to that for which the *Gazette* appears, together with a descriptive account of the main features of the more important strikes. The manner of presenting this material has been improved by giving an analysis from month to month in tabular form of the main features of the strike situation, this analysis showing the number and magnitude of the several disputes, the loss in working days, the trades affected and the causes of the disputes. In these trade disputes tables, a record is given of every strike of any importance in the Dominion, concerning which the department is able to obtain information, the causes and results being presented irrespective of their nature, or of the parties who may be affected by them. Every effort has been made to have the tables include every important dispute which has arisen, and the department has reason to believe that there have been few, if any, omissions during the year.

In addition to the monthly tables and references, a table summarising the main features of the industrial disputes and presenting a careful analysis of their causes, results, numbers affected, time lost, &c., for the years 1901 and 1902, were also prepared and published in the January number of the *Gazette*. As illustrating the importance of this class of statistical work, the following, which are among the main facts disclosed in the summaries, may be mentioned :—

During the year 1901 there were in Canada 104 trade disputes reported to the department; during 1902 there were 123. The loss of working days occasioned by the disputes of 1901 amounted to 684,283, and of 1902 to 163,125.

By provinces the record was as follows :—

	1901.	1902
Nova Scotia	5	12
Prince Edward Island	0	2
New Brunswick	3	7
Quebec	29	20
Ontario	53	65
Manitoba	3	8
North-west Territories	0	1
British Columbia	10	8

As shown in the comparison by months the record was as follows :—

	1901.	1902
January	7	8
February	13	5
March	13	12
April	12	20
May	7	27
June	23	18
July	14	7
August	5	6
September	5	9
October	5	4
November	7	7
December	3	0

Of the disputes of 1901, 64 had to do with question relating to wages and hours, and 82 in 1902. There were 13 strikes against the employment of particular classes of persons in 1901, as against 8 for the same cause in 1902. To miscellaneous causes, other than those mentioned there were 16 in 1901 as against 31 in 1902.

As to the methods of settlement, 5 disputes were settled in 1901 by arbitration, and 6 in 1902; 5 by conciliation in 1901, and 5 in 1902; 51 by negotiations between the parties concerned in 1901, and 73 in 1902; by return to work on employers' terms, 13 in 1901, and 20 in 1902; by replacement of men, 13 in 1901, and 12 in 1902. Indefinite or unsettled strikes numbered 12 in 1901 and 5 in 1902.

It will be readily seen that carried over a period of years industrial records of this kind will prove of the greatest importance, not only in presenting the nature and causes of industrial unrest, but also as furnishing an index to the line along which legislation or other reform may with advantage be directed.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

On lines somewhat similar to those followed in the compilation and classification of the trade disputes of the year, may be mentioned a similar classification prepared by the department of the wages changes which took place during the year 1902, the results of which were published in the March, 1903 number of the *Gazette*. In the special article dealing with this subject, a classification was made, according to trades, months and localities of the several important changes in current rates of wages reported during the year, and a statement given of the manner in which these changes had been brought about and of their more important economic effects. In the preparation of this article the department had in view the preparation of similar reviews annually or periodically, the whole being intended to serve as an index to the trend of wages in the Dominion over a given period of time.

Reports of Departments and Bureaus.

The department has reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* most of the important blue books relating to industrial and labour questions which have been published by the governments of Europe, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada

throughout the year, copies of which have been received at the department. Other important reports of an official or semi-official nature and having a bearing on industrial and labour conditions have also been reviewed. Among the more important publications to which the attention of readers of the *Gazette* has been drawn in this manner may be mentioned the following:

Report of Supt. of Forestry for Canada, 1901.
Report of the Registrar of Live Stock of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Assn. of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1901.
Annual Report of the Director of Forestry for Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for N.W.T., 1901.
Compilation of the Labour Laws of New Zealand.
Awards during 1901 under the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
The New South Wales Labour Bulletin.
Annual Report of Dairymen's Association of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.
Annual Report of Commissioners of Highways, Ontario.
Annual Report of Bureau of Labour of State of Louisiana, 1901.
Annual Report of the Department of Labour, United States, on Strikes and Lockouts.
Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, 1901.
Annual Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, 1901.
Annual Report of Massachusetts Bureau of Labour.
Bulletin of the International Labour Office at Basel, Switzerland.
Report of Superintendent of Insurance of Dominion of Canada, 1901.
List of shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1901.
Special reports by the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, 1901.
Report of Ontario Bureau of Mines, 1902.
Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, Ohio.
Report relating to Persons Employed and Accidents and Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom, 1901.
Report on the Working of the New South Wales Factory and shops Act, Early-closing Act, &c.
Year-Book of Labour Legislation, issued by Department of Labour, Belgium.
Report of Third Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association.
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1901, Ontario.
Annual Statistics of Manufactures in Massachusetts.
Annual Report on Pennsylvania Industrial Statistics, 1901.
Biennial Report of Bureau of Labour of West Virginia, 1901-2.
Reports on Manufactures, Population and the Sweating System in Wisconsin, 1902.
Annual Report on Industrial Statistics in R.I., 1901.
Annual Report on Library Extension in the Ontario Lumbering Industry.
Report on Apprenticeship in the Printing Trades, France.
Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1902.
Biennial Report of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for 1902.
Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1902.
Report of the Departmental Committee of Enquiry into the Notification of Industrial Accidents in Great Britain.
Biennial Report of California Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Annual Report of Missouri Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Austria occurring during 1901.
Annual Report on Labour Inspection in Belgium in 1901.
Report on Lace-making and Embroidery Industries in Belgium.
Report of the Department of the Interior of Canada, 1902.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Canada, 1902.
Report of Department of Agriculture, Ontario, 1901.
Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade on Trade Unions in 1901 in Great Britain.
Biennial Report of Colorado Bureau of Labour, 1901-02.
Report of United States Commission of Investigation into matters relating to strike of Anthracite Coal Miners in Pennsylvania.
Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1902.
Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works, Quebec, 1902.
Report of the French Bureau of Labour on Pay-roll of different classes of Labour in France.
Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour on Trade and Technical Education.
Annual Report of Maryland Bureau of Statistics, 1902.
Annual Report of Connecticut Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Report on Mines and Quarries, Great Britain, 1901.
Report on Experimental Farms, Canada, 1902.
Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, 1902.
Annual Reports of Dairymen's Association, Ontario, 1902.
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, 1902.
Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, Ontario, 1902.
Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, 1902.
Report of Ohio Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Report of Michigan Bureau of Labour, 1902.
Annual Report of Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, 1902.

During the year the department also published in the *Gazette* under a separate heading, reviews of various bulletins issued by the Census Department on the industrial population of the Dominion, and on the agricultural industry in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-west Territories.

Another regular monthly feature of the *Gazette* commenced during the year was the publication of an article relating to industrial inventions based upon facts contained in the Patent Office Record issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

The department has continued publishing throughout the year accounts of the more important legal decisions affecting labour in the courts of the Dominion. Sixty important decisions in all had been reported in this manner, and in each case citation has been made of the time and place of the decision, the judge by whom it was rendered, the court in which the case was tried or determined, and other facts and circumstances as might enable the reader to obtain for himself more complete details if desired. Some of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts having a direct bearing on the status of labour organizations have also been reported. Among the subjects dealt with in the legal decisions reviewed in the *Gazette* during the year may be mentioned the following :—

Culpable Negligence of Employers ; Violation of the Factories Act ; Accidents to Railway Employees; Sunday Trading; Alien Labour; Rights of Relations of Deceased Employee against Employer; Breaches of Contract; Responsibility of Employers; Use of Union Label on Non-union goods; Legal Status of Labour Unions; Liability of Strikers for Picketing ; Liability of a Trade Union for Picketing and

Boycotting; Conditions in Accident Insurance Policies; Liability of Mine Owners; Duty of Employees to Employers; Workmen's Compensation; Provident Societies of Railway Employees; Distinction in the Laws Regarding Employers and Employees; Dismissal of Employees; Contradictory Evidence; Employment on Dangerous Work; Liability of Trade Unions; Liability of Company for Incompetency of its Employees; Right of Trade Unions to Ask Employees to Strike; Employee Leaving Without Notice; Intimidation by Employers; Accidents Caused by the Negligence of Strangers; Liability of Employer for Defective Materials and Machinery; Intimidation Service of Writ of Summons on a Labour Union; Negligent moving of Machinery; Action by Tutor of a Minor Child; various actions of wages.

Government Commissions Affecting Labour.

During the past fiscal year the report of the Royal Commission on Chinese and Japanese immigration appointed during 1900-01, which was not presented to Parliament until the spring of 1902, was reviewed at some length in the *Labour Gazette*. The subject matter of the report being so arranged, in special articles as to bring its more important features to the attention of readers, and to give to those who had not an opportunity of perusing the report in full, an acquaintance with its findings and contents.

A Royal Commission to investigate an alleged combine in the tobacco industry of the Dominion was appointed by the Government on May 3, 1902. The public was kept informed of the progress of this commission's investigations through the current numbers of the *Gazette*, and its report as presented to Parliament was carefully reviewed.

The Royal Commission appointed during the month of April, 1903, to investigate industrial disputes in the Province of British Columbia, entered on its duties at the close of the month. The progress of this commission was reported month by month in the *Gazette*; the report of this commission not having been received at the close of the fiscal year, it had not been reviewed. It was the intention of the department, however, to publish in full the main features of this report and its recommendations as soon as it had been presented to Parliament.

The report of the British Columbia Fisheries Commission appointed in the month of January, 1902, which was presented to Parliament during the fiscal year was also reviewed.

A Royal Commission to investigate an alleged combine in the lumber industry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories was appointed during May, 1903. At the time of the appointment of this commission the department made a brief investigation of the general features of the situation in connection with the alleged combine, which was published in the May issue of the *Gazette*. This commission had not entered upon its duties at the close of the fiscal year.

Notice was also given in the *Gazette* of the appointment of a Royal Commission on transportation and an account given of the scope of the commission, the questions it was to investigate and the powers granted to it.

Subjects of Current Interest.

Among other subjects dealt with in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year might be mentioned the following :—

1. Legislation of the Dominion Parliament and of the several provincial legislatures during the year, affecting the condition of labour.

2. Labour congresses, conventions of manufacturers, meetings of employers associations, &c., held during the year.

3. Important industrial disputes, such as the strikes of street railway employees in Toronto and in Montreal, strike of longshoremen in Montreal, strike of employees of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., at Fernie; strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the C. P. R., &c.

4. Cases of the intervention of the department in labour disputes under the Conciliation Act, such as the strike of employees of the Quebec Southern Railway Co., at St. Hyacinthe; strike of employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., strike of employees of Canadian Cotton Co., at Milltown, N.B. ; strike of employees of Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Hawkesbury, Ont. ; strike of longshoremen at Montreal.

5. Arbitration awards at Hamilton and Halifax.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THIRTEEN applications for the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act were made during the fiscal year 1902-03. As compared with previous years, this was an increase in the number of applications of two over the year 1901-2 and of 8 over the year 1900-01, a noticeable feature was the number of applications received in regard to disputes in which the interests of railway and other transportation companies were concerned, no less than five out of the thirteen applications received having had to do with disputes between these companies and their employees. There were in all over eight thousand persons directly concerned in the disputes concerning which the department's intervention was requested. The most important strikes in point of numbers and interests affected were the strikes of coal miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., of Fernie, British Columbia, the strike of the longshoremen at Montreal, Quebec, and the strike of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's employees at Vancouver and other cities in the west. These were the most serious industrial disturbances of the year, their effects in all cases having been felt to a greater or less degree over a large part of the whole Dominion, and with considerable intensity in the provinces in which the occurred. A strike of cotton mill operatives at Milltown, New Brunswick, and lumber mill employees at Hawkesburry, Ont., both of which were speedily and successfully terminated through the department's intervention, were also from the point of view of numbers and interests involved, among the largest and most important of the disputes of the year. That the Department of Labour has assisted materially in the preservation of industrial peace, and that its usefulness in this connection has been appreciated is amply evidenced from the fact that its intervention was sought, with but one or two exceptions, in the case of all of the most serious existing or threatened disputes. Such strikes or lockouts as did exist, and of which no reference was made to the department, were either of short duration, affected only a limited number of employees, or were without serious consequence to the communities in which they arose.

As was the case in previous years the department's intervention under the Act was sought from different parts of the Dominion, embracing localities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There was one case of intervention in the Province of New Brunswick, three in Quebec, seven in Ontario and two in British Columbia, but as already mentioned, the consequences of some of the disputes were in several cases more far reaching than the confines of the provinces in which they arose and affected directly employees as well as third parties in other provinces.

Coal mining, shipbuilding, bridge construction, carriage and wagon making, furniture and cotton manufacturing and lumbering were among the classes of industry represented in the cases of disputes referred to the department under the Act, as well as the transportation industries already mentioned, and which included the largest

railway companies in the Dominion, as well as less important companies and the shipping interests of the harbour of Montreal.

Of the disputes in question, one had to do with the non-payment of wages due, eight with a demand for an increase in wages, four of which were in regard to the wages demanded solely, one the wages demanded and a demand for a reduction in hours, one the wages demand and demand for reinstatement of dismissed employees, and two, the wages demand and a demand for recognition of the union. Two disputes had to do with recognition of the union solely; one with refusal of employees to contract with employers involving non-recognition of a union and other conditions; and one with a demand for change in method of wage payment in which the question of union recognition was also involved.

In two cases the friendly intervention of the department was the means of averting or helping to avert a strike. In three cases its intervention resulted in an immediate settlement of the disputes and the restoration of harmonious relations between the parties, in five cases it was an important, though not the sole factor in bringing about a settlement. In one case a dispute was terminated while negotiations between the parties and the department were pending. In two cases it was impossible for the department to do other than ascertain for the parties a true statement of the exact situation, inasmuch as application to the department had been delayed till the places of original strikers had been filled, or until the concern affected was no longer embarrassed in consequence of the dispute.

What has been effected by the department under the Act, the nature of the disputes, their magnitude and the results may be further ascertained from a brief description of the several cases of intervention during the year, and from the tabular description and statistical summary which has been especially prepared for publication in this report.

Conciliation in Connection with Transportation and Shipping Interests.

As already mentioned the services of the department were solicited on five different occasions during the year in connection with the transportation interests of the country, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canada Atlantic and the Quebec Southern Railways, and the shipping companies doing business at the Montreal wharfs being the several interests affected.

Strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the dispute was one occasioned by the refusal of the company to recognize the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees (U. B. of R. E.), an organization composed largely of clerks in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, freight handlers and checkers at the principal stations in British Columbia. The strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees commenced at Vancouver, B.C., on February 27, and extended during the following month to a number of the company's employees at Nelson, Revel-

stoke, Calgary, Winnipeg and other points. It also gave rise to several sympathetic strikes among employees in other branches of industry and trade. About 1,000 of its members are alleged by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees to have been on strike within a few weeks after the commencement of the strike at Vancouver. Although operations on the railway were not suspended at any point along the company's system during the time of the strike, a considerable embarrassment to business was occasioned and a material loss to trade.

Several efforts were made during the month of February by the Vancouver Board of Trade and individuals to have the parties agree to settle their differences by arbitration or friendly conciliation. About the middle of the month of March a request was made at the instance of a third party acting on behalf of the strikers for the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act. The dispute being only one of a number of serious industrial difficulties which had taken place in the province of British Columbia within a short period of time and which, it was believed, were attributable in part to a common cause, was not dealt with under the Conciliation Act, but was mentioned as one of the disputes into which inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to inquire into and report upon numerous disputes in the province of British Columbia.

The commission held its sittings in Vancouver during the month of June and the parties requested its assistance towards bringing about a settlement. The commission, having in its possession all the material evidence bearing on the situation was able, after one or two day's negotiations, to arrange a settlement, which formally ended the dispute. The terms of the settlement were, at the request of the parties, not made public, but were filed with the commission to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of Labour, Ottawa. Not only was the original strike of the U. B. of R. E., at Vancouver terminated in this way, but the several strikes which had taken place at other points on the company's system, as well as sympathetic strikes which had arisen in other callings, were also brought to an end.

Strike of Employees on the Canada Atlantic Railway.

On the Canada Atlantic Railway the trackmen having been refused a demand for an increase in wages from $1.20 per day to $1.50 for labourers, and from $1.75 to $2 per day for foremen, a strike was declared on April 6. The number of men involved in the strike was about 325, including the majority of the trackmen in the service of the company. Once the strike had been declared, the company refused to have any negotiations with the men until they returned to work, and commenced at once employing new hands to fill the places of the strikers. On April 30 the trackmen solicited the intervention of the department to assist in bringing about a settlement of the difficulty and the Minister of Labour communicated at once with the general manager of the company offering the services of the department, and pointing out that it was the desire of the trackmen to have the matter in dispute submitted to arbitration. In the reply sent by the general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway on May 7, the latter stated that it did not seem to the company that there was anything to arbitrate. The communication continued 'A large proportion of our trackmen left our

employ the last of April, and not being able to agree with them they were all dismissed and paid off weeks ago, and we have not had any communication from them either directly or indirectly for the last three weeks. Their places are all filled and we have at the present time more men than we will be able to keep employed for the season. Therefore our present force will be considerably reduced in the near future. Furthermore, from news received and from the statements of the committee in the newspapers, it would appear that our old employees have obtained work elsewhere.'

On May 18 the Minister of Labour having been waited upon by a number of the foremen formerly in the employ of the company, again wrote to the general manager asking for an interview to discuss the matter of the trackmen's trouble and to arrange, if possible, a basis for the reinstatement of the men. On May 26 the manager of the company replied reiterating in part what was said in his former communication and stating that it would not be possible for the company to re-employ the men in question. Matters continued in this way until June 26 when after a conference of the president of the union and the general manager of the company, the strike of the trackmen on the Canada Atlantic Railway was finally declared at an end. No increase of wages was granted or agreement entered into although it was understood that the company would not discriminate against the strikers in the matter of future employment.

Requests of Employees on the Grand Trunk Railway.

There was no strike in connection with the difficulties in regard to which appeal was made to the Department of Labour by the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway. The maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, who were members of the same organization to which the trackmen in the employ of the Canada Atlantic Railway, belonged, were desirous of having a revision of their wages schedule made by the company. Without going on strike, however, they appealed to the Department of Labour for its intervention under the Act, at the same time as the appeal was made on behalf of the strikers on the Canada Atlantic Railway system, to assist in the settlement of their dispute. The Minister of Labour at once communicated with the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Montreal, acquainting him with the representations made to the department by the trackmen in the employ of the company. On May 12, at the request of the president of the Brotherhood of the maintenance of way employees the negotiations of the department between the parties were discontinued, the president stating in his letter that he was of the opinion that 'by giving the parties time to reflect the differences will be adjusted amicably.' A vote had been taken by the trackmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in favour of suspending work providing a satisfactory settlement could not be obtained without it. The precaution, however, of using conciliatory means of effecting a settlement before resorting to a strike gave an opportunity to both sides to carefully appreciate the exact situation, and after the preliminary negotiations herein referred to had commenced the difficulties were amicably adjusted and the extreme measure of a strike avoided.

Wages Claims of Quebec Southern Railway Employees, Quebec.

On January 20, the employees on the southern division of the Quebec Southern Railway quit work because of the non-receipt at that date of wages owing them on account of services rendered, and work performed during the previous month. For some time the employees had experienced difficulty in securing payments regularly, a period of from one to two months on different occasions having elapsed before amounts owing them on account of wages were paid. After having been out of employment for about three weeks, the employees of the railway in question made application to the Department of Labour for its intervention, to assist in obtaining for them a settlement of their claims against the company. A full investigation was made by the Deputy Minister of Labour during the month of February and a report prepared on the subject. The Minister of Labour thereafter communicated with the company, pointing out the justice of the claims of the employees, and also the nature of the embarrassment caused to the public and business generally in the communities through which the railway passed, consequent upon the cessation of operations. After some further correspondence between the department and the company and other negotiations between the parties, a settlement was effected on March 27, as part of which a written agreement was entered into between the parties, the company paying all outstanding wages and agreeing to employ all former employees in the same capacity as they had been employed in previous to January, 1903. The company agreed also not to discriminate against any employee, and in future to pay all wages due not later than the 25th of the month following that in which these services had been performed. The company further agreed to discuss without delay with a committee representing the employees the schedule of wages and hours which had been presented previous to the cessation of operations on January 20.

The southern division of the Quebec Southern Railway runs from Sorel to Noyan Junction, a distance of some 80 miles, in the province of Quebec. About 130 employees were engaged on this division on which there was a total cessation of work during 68 days, the time from that at which the employees ceased work until the agreement was entered into with the company. During March an order of the House of Commons was granted at the request of a member of parliament for copies of all correspondence between the government and any department, and the officers and manager of the South Shore Railway; also for copies of representations made to the Government in reference to the working of the road. In this connection the correspondence between the two parties and the Department of Labour was presented to the House and there is no doubt that the publicity given to the facts in this way, as well as in the statement published in the numbers of the *Labour Gazette* of March and April, together with the investigation made by the department under the Conciliation Act, had a great deal to do with hastening the settlement of the claims in question and bringing about a resumption of operations by the road. The loss to the employees during the time that operations were suspended was only one feature of the serious embarrassment caused, business and the travelling public having been alike generally embarrassed in the districts through which the railway passes.

Strike of Longshoremen at Montreal, Quebec.

Previous to the opening of navigation, negotiations had been carried on between the longshoremen employed on and about the docks at Montreal and the stevedores or contractors with a view of effecting an agreement between these parties which would govern the conditions of employment during the season of navigation. The stevedores had formed themselves into an association called the Independent Labour Bureau for the purpose of securing joint action when dealing with the longshoremen. On March 31 a number of the longshoremen stopped work in consequence of the association of stevedores having presented a contract to them to sign, the terms of which were not acceptable; the stevedores agreed not to employ any one who did not sign the contract. On April 20 the following was given by the secretary of the local union of the Longshoremen's Association as an official statement of the differences between the members of the union and their employers :—

Although the members of our union who have always done work at this port are willing to accept a reduction of about 15 per cent less than they received last fall and are willing to sign an agreement that there will be no interruption of the work during the season, the employers will not engage them but insist on their signing an agreement allowing them to retain a bonus of two and a half cents per hour to be paid only to men who work from the opening to the closing of navigation ; and if for any reason the men should quit work or be discharged during that time they will forfeit this bonus, thus placing themselves at the mercy of their employers. We have done everything in our power to try and meet with the employers to discuss these differences but they refuse to meet us.

It was the 40 ship liners employed on the Allan wharf, Montreal, who refused to sign the contract and stopped work on March 31. Their places were filled on the following day. In order to provide against the contingency of a general strike, the Montreal steamship companies decided to import labourers from England to unload their cargoes and a number were thus brought out in this way under contract for the season. Matters were further complicated by the companies negotiating only with the stevedores and not directly with the men; and the stevedores refusing to recognize the union of longshoremen on account of its being an international organization. The men who had been chosen to fill the places of those who went out on strike on March 31, were non-union men. All of the union men subsequently went on strike and during the month of April there were several serious disturbances on the Montreal wharfs on account of the differences between the two sets of men.

The intervention of the Mayor of Montreal was sought on two different occasions by the strikers to assist in having an arrangement come to between the longshoremen and the companies but these efforts were without success. On April 26, several large vessels arrived and an attempt to unload them with non-union men on the following day was fruitless owing to fear of riotous proceedings. Although the original police force at the docks had been largely reinforced, the steamship authorities claimed that the city was not affording them adequate protection and gave notice that the city would be held responsible for any damages sustained by the companies through the failure of the city to protect the men at work on their vessels. As a consequence of this notice, the Mayor on April 28 called out the militia to preserve order on the wharfs. Before the troops arrived the work of discharging cargoes had stopped, but on the following day proceeded slowly on the different vessels, the non-union men being protected by about 1,200 troops. On May 6, 600 teamsters went on strike in

sympathy with the longshoremen, being chiefly employees of the Dominion Transport Company, the C. P. R. Company, and the Shedden Forwarding Company. The Royal Garrison Artillery at Quebec and the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Toronto were ordered on the same day to be in readiness to proceed at once to Montreal to relieve the militia on duty there. The day following, the ships commenced to be unloaded at Three Rivers instead of at Montreal. On May 6, 125 coal carters belonging to the Teamsters' Union joined the other strikers. On the same day the longshoremen at Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Baltimore, New York and Portland declared their intention of refusing to handle freight loaded by non-union men at Montreal or any goods diverted to these points in consequence of the strike at Montreal. The regular troops were also ordered to proceed from St. Johns, Quebec, to Montreal. Attempts to reach a settlement by conference between the committee of the strikers and the steamship men had been made but the question of recognition of the union was found to be an insurmountable obstacle. The number of non-union men reported by the Independent Labour Bureau to be working under military protection on May 7 was 1,311. The number of men involved as strikers in the dispute was alleged to be 3,220.

The vice-president of the dock labourers came at this time to Ottawa to personally request the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, and after a conference with the Hon. the Minister of Labour, the latter in company with the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries proceeded to Montreal for the purpose of attempting a settlement of the strike. Settlement negotiations were commenced on the same evening. The Ministers first received a deputation representing the city's interests composed of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and Harbour Commissioners. At a later hour in the evening a lengthy conference was held with a committee representing the shippers, while still later a committee from the longshoremen was received. At midnight it was announced that the Ministers had made certain proposals to the committee of shippers which would be later submitted to the longshoremen for their consideration. On May 8, the proposals of the shippers were rejected by the longshoremen at a mass meeting addressed by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., the reason for the rejection of the shippers' proposal being the refusal of the shippers to restrict the operations of the Independent Labour Bureau in hiring men and to permit union men to wear emblems of their organizations while at work. Had these points been conceded, as they subsequently were, an immediate settlement would probably have been effected as a result of the first conference with the Ministers. As matters were, however, it became necessary to extend the negotiations between the shippers and the longshoremen over the 9th and 10th of the month. These negotiations were conducted chiefly under the direction of the President of the C.P.R. Co., and Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and resulted in a satisfactory settlement being arrived at on the morning of May 11, on the lines suggested in the memorandum prepared by the Hon. the Minister of Labour. An agreement was signed by representatives of the steamship companies and the longshoremen covering all the main questions concerning the conditions of employment of the latter.

The following is a full text of the agreement as signed:—

1. Many of the men who have heretofore been employed by the steamship companies and stevedores in the port of Montreal, as longshoremen in the handling of steamship cargo, have unitedly refrained from work for nearly three weeks because of their inability to agree with the steamship companies and stevedores as to rates of wage and conditions of service. For the purpose of this agreement, the steamship owners and stevedores will be called the 'employers', the longshoremen being called 'the employees'.

2. The employers are quite willing that all of the men heretofore employed shall return to work at once, and they shall be given work without discrimination, in so far as their services can be utilized without discharging men already employed whose services the employers may wish to retain.

3. In filling vacancies as they may occur, and in the employment of additional men, the employers shall give first consideration to men who are employed previous to this season, whether they belong to the union or not.

4. Union men or non-union men may, without objection of the employer, wear any buttonhole bouquet, blue ribbon, war medal, or other badge not inconsistent with the laws of the country.

5. The employers, with a view to encouraging the employees to remain at work during the entire season, would have preferred to have fixed a rate per hour for service actually performed, with a bonus of 2½ cents per hour to be paid at the end of the season to all employees who had given such continuous service, but the men prefer a straight rate per hour without the bonus, and it is to be assumed, therefore, that they are willing to give the requisite assurance of continuous service during the season of navigation, without any other incentive than the agreed rate per hour.

6. A difficulty that has arisen heretofore is to be avoided, namely, the discontinuance of work by a considerable number of the men when their services are required during the busy portion of the season, and the employees hereby undertake to work honestly and continuously as may be required by the exigencies of the traffic of the port during the life of this agreement. Any employee who may, during the life of this agreement, without good and sufficient cause, violate this undertaking, shall not hereafter have any claim upon the consideration of the employers or his fellow employees, nor shall he be entitled to any recognition under this or future agreements of the same character.

7. The employers accept in good faith the undertakings of the employees as outlined in this agreement, and the Labour Bureau will be abolished in so far as the union men are concerned, the efforts of both parties to the agreement to be devoted to the maintenance of most cordial relations between employer and employees.

8. The men and their leaders undertake to use their utmost influence that no man, who has been at work during the strike, or who may be subsequently engaged, shall be molested.

9. Employers will dismiss or refuse employment to any man who intimidates or uses threats to union or non-union men.

10. No agents or representatives of any union shall visit the ships or other craft, docks, warehouses, mills, timber yards, or other places of employment while the men are at work.

11. Foremen and others in authority, who may be union men, shall in no manner discriminate against non-union men, nor shall foremen and others in authority, who may be non-union men, discriminate against union men, on pain of immediate dismissal.

12. Employees having a contract with any steamship company or firm may at any time lay an alleged grievance before the company or firm in question with a view to having the same adjusted.

13. The wages payable by the employers will be as follows :—

On general cargo vessel—General cargo, 25 cents per hour by day, and 30 cents by night.
Grain, light or heavy—25 cents per hour by day, and 30 cents by night.
Coal shovellers—30 cents per hour by day and night.
Coal and all other labourers—25 cents per hour by day and night.
Lumber—25 cents per hour by day and night.
Full coal cargoes—Shovellers, 35 cents per hour by day, and 40 cents per hour by night.
Stagemen—35 cents per hour by day and night.
All other labourers—25 cents per hour by day and night.
Full lumber cargoes—Side runners, 35 cents per hour by day and night.
All other labourers, 25 cents per hour by day and 27½ cents per hour by night.
Midnight suppers to be provided by the ship.
Sunday work, double time to be paid.
Quarter hours to be paid.
Any waiting time after 7 p.m. to be paid half rate, and only to count from time ordered out.
Rigging, unrigging, and all changes to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour by day and night.

14. This agreement shall remain in force until one month's notice in writing by either party has been given to the other of a desire to alter or amend or abrogate the schedule, but this notice shall not be given between the months of February and December in any year.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the following steamship companies :—The Allan Line, the C.P.R. Steamship Co., the Robert Reford Co., the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Hamburg-American Line, the Canadian Ocean and

Inland Line, Furness, Whithy and Co., F. A. Routh & Co., McLean, Kennedy and William Peterson, Ltd., and by representatives of the men.

The longshoremen's strike at Montreal was the most serious industrial dispute of the year in Canada, embarrassing, as it did for a time, the entire interests of the port and impeding commercial and industrial development at many points in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The strike occasioned a heavy financial loss to the steamship companies, the owners of merchandise and to the municipality of Montreal, as well as to the longshoremen and stevedores, who were directly concerned.

Strike of Weavers at Ste. Croix Cotton Mills, Milltown.

During the month of January, the weavers employed by the Ste. Croix Cotton Mills, at Milltown, N.B., petitioned the manager for an increase of 15 per cent in the price schedule according to which they were paid. They complained that for some months previous their total earnings had been considerably reduced on account of a difference in the material furnished them, although the schedule of rates under which they had been working remained unchanged. They alleged that the manager had promised that a change of material would be made within two months which would enable them to earn more. This, according to their view, not having taken place as expected, they declared a strike on March 13 without attempting further negotiations. Two days later the mill closed down completely, throwing 800 persons out of employment. On March 30 efforts were made to resume operations but only 30 weavers out of 300 returned to work. The closing of the mill affected directly and indirectly about 5,000 people, as nearly all the inhabitants of Milltown, and a large number of those residing at St. Stephen, of which Milltown is a suburb, derived their support from this mill.

On March 31 a request for the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was sent by the weavers, and received by the Minister of Labour on April 3. The Deputy Minister of Labour left for Milltown in order to endeavour to effect a settlement and arrived there on the evening of the 7th. After separate conferences with a committee of the employees and the management, a joint conference was arranged between the parties, which was held in the general manager's office. At this conference the books of the company were produced and an examination made of the facts bearing on the case. It was seen that the periods during which the wages of the employees had lessened were also periods of less favourable production for the company. From an examination of the wages earned by a number of the weavers selected by the committee representing them, it was further shown that there had been on the whole an upward tendency in the amount of their remuneration in the month and a half prior to the strike. Explanations were made by the management of changes in schedule rates which had been posted and which some of the employees had supposed necessitated a reduction in the total earnings and other points of less importance were frankly discussed.

The results of the morning's conference were reviewed by the Deputy Minister of Labour and members of the strike committee at a mass meeting of the strikers held

during the afternoon. After an open discussion a secret ballot was taken by which it was decided that the strike should be declared off. This decision was come to in virtue of the explanations which had been made, and of an undertaking on the part of the company not to discriminate against any of its employees for having taken part in the strike ; also because of the company's promise to be willing on future occasions, when difficulties might arise, to discuss such matters with a committee of its employees, as could not be satisfactorily adjusted by the superintendent.

The mills were reopened on the following day. The ranks of the employees had been somewhat depleted in consequence of a number having left during the strike to seek employment in the United States. There were also a few of the original strikers who did not return to work, but some of those who left during the strike returned after its settlement, and it was not long before operations were resumed on the scale on which they had been carried on prior to the strike. Had this strike continued many days longer it is probable that, in addition to the severe hardships which would have been experienced by many of the employees and those dependent on them, and the loss to the company and embarrassment to industry, the Dominion might have lost altogether some of its most skilled workmen in consequence of their leaving Canada to seek employment in the mills of the United States.

Letters were received by the Minister of Labour acknowledging with thanks the assistance of the department in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute from both the manager of the company and the committee of the employees. (*)

Strike of Employees of Lumber Company, at Hawkesbury, Ont.

On Thursday, April 9, about 250 employees of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, at Hawkesbury, Ont., went on strike because of the refusal of the company to accede to certain demands which had been made by the National Labour Union of Hawkesbury, of which a number of its employees were members. At a special meeting of this union held on April 2, a schedule of wages covering rates for the several classes of labour employed in the mill was drawn up and a demand made on the company that these rates should be paid for the season of 1903. It was also demanded that union men should be employed in preference to non-union and that in future only two days pay should be retained by the company. Shortly after the strike commenced the strikers withdrew the demands as set forth in the detailed schedule of rates and substituted therefor a demand for a minimum wage of $1.25 per day.

The strike, which at its inception did not involve a large number of men and which for other reasons might have been comparatively unimportant, assumed, in consequence of subsequent developments, an aspect so serious as to make it one of the worst strikes of the year. Attempts of the strikers to prevent the company from carrying on work in one of the mills not affected by the strike, necessitated the employment by the company of a number of special constables. An attempt made by these constables led by the Deputy Sheriff and County Constable to open a passage through

* Additional particulars of this strike and its settlement under the Conciliation Act will be found in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. III, No. 11, page 904.

the strikers on the road to the mill resulted in the men in a crowd resisting with stones and clubs. This and other actions of a threatening nature on the part of some of the strikers spread considerable alarm through the village, lest serious riots might result, and in order to avoid the risk of rioting the company was compelled on April 13 to close down its mills altogether and to bring from Toronto and Montreal an extra force of detectives to proteet its property. Steps were also taken to procure the presence of the militia to prevent further violations of the peace.

Efforts on the part of disinterested parties to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the strikers and the company having proved unsuccessful the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was requested by the member of parliament for the county, and April 14 the Deputy Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Hawkesbury. Upon arrival he met a committee of the striking employees and also the managing director and secretary of the company. After interviews with each of the parties a basis of settlement was arrived at which was communicated to the company by letter and acceded to in a written reply. The contents of the Deputy Minister's letter and the reply of the company were submitted by the Deputy Minister of Labour to a mass meeting of the strikers called at six o'clock in the evening of the same day, and at this meeting it was unanimously decided that the strike should be declared off on the basis of the terms agreed to by the company. It was further arranged that the strikers should return to work on the following day. The agreement contained a stipulation on the part of the company to reinstate all employees in their positions without discrimination because of the strike, the employees to be allowed full liberty to become members of a labour organization if they so desired and the company not to retain pay on account of services for a longer time than three days. The demand for a minimum wage of $1.25 per day was not conceded, it being shown that there was a general demand in the locality for labour at this rate and more, and that men who were not receiving that amount were really not capable of earning it. As to the request that union men should be employed in preference to non-union men, it was pointed out that a large number of the men in the employ of the company not belonging to any union, an agreement of this kind would be manifestly unfair to many of the employees. The mills reopened on the following day and have since carried on operations without further interruption. (*)

Strike of Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s Employees, B.C.

On February 11, a strike involving all the employees in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., took place at the company's collieries, at Coal Creek, Michel and Morrissey, three mining camps in the vicinity of Fernie, B.C. The strike was occasioned by the refusal of the company to meet a committee of a newly formed district union of the Western Federation of Miners, embracing representatives from local unions of the company's employees, at the collieries named. All of the employees to the number of about 1,500 were thrown out of employment in consequence of the strike. At the request of the Hon. Senator Templeman, the Deputy Minister of

* Full particulars as to the settlement of this strike under the Conciliation Act will be found in the May, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, Vol. III, No. 11, page 907.

Labour was sent by the Minister to Fernie to lend the good offices of the department in an endeavour to effect a settlement under the Conciliation Act. The Deputy Minister arrived at Fernie on February 24. His investigation disclosed the fact that neither of the parties were prepared to alter in the least the position they had originally reached in regard to this matter, and the dispute having been in continuance only a little over two weeks at the time of the Deputy Minister's arrival he confined his efforts to obtaining from each of the parties written statements in regard to their relative positions and gaining by independent research particulars as to the causes underlying the dispute and its effect upon the industrial conditions of the province. These matters were set forth at length in an official report to the Hon. the Minister of Labour, which report being published in the *Labour Gazette* and circulated in the local press became one of the features which subsequently assisted in effecting a termination of the dispute.

At the time of the Deputy's Minister's investigation at Fernie the manager of the company was absent in Victoria, at the same time the provincial government of British Columbia undertook the payment of the expenses of a committee, composed of employers and employees to inquire into the nature of the dispute with a view to effecting a settlement ; the committee was appointed by the British Columbia Mining Association which was holding its first session at Victoria at the time, the president of the mining association being appointed as chairman of the committee. These circumstances made it inexpedient for the representative of the Dominion government to remain longer at Fernie at the time. A wire was sent from the provincial government at Victoria asking the Deputy Minister to act with the committee appointed by the mining association, but the pressure of other work at the capital made it impossible for the request to be acceded to. The good offices of the committee were accepted by the company and the strikers, and it began its investigations at Fernie on March 9 where, after the taking of considerable evidence during the month by the members of the committee and the parties having receded somewhat from the positions originally taken by them, a settlement was effected. Important features of the settlement were the recognition of the union, an increase in wages for some classes of work in the Morrisey and Michel camps and a reduction in some rates at the Coal Creek camp, a definite arrangement governing certain conditions of employment which had been in dispute, and a clause making provision that the agreement should last for a period of three years, from April 1, 1903, provided that after the expiration of two years either party might terminate the agreement by giving 60 days' notice in writing to the other.

This strike was one of the most important strikes of the year. It threatened for a time to paralyze the mining and smelting industries of the province, these industries being dependent almost exclusively on the Crow's Nest Coal Company for the supply of coal and coke required by them. (*)

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* Full particulars of this dispute and the intervention of the Department of Labour in the matter will be found in the March and April issues of the *Labour Gazette*, Nos. 9 and 10 of Vol. III, at pages 673 and 799 respectively.

Threatened Strike of Labourers at Valleyfield, Que.

On April 5, the department received from the President of the Federal Labour Union, No. 9, at Valleyfield, Que., a communication in which it was stated that a strike was threatened by certain labourers in the employ of the Montreal Cotton Company in its mills at Valleyfield. It was stated that the question of a strike was to be decided at a meeting of the union on the evening of April 8, and the presence of the Deputy Minister of Labour to act under the Conciliation Act, as a conciliator in the interim, was urgently requested. The Deputy Minister arrived on the afternoon of April 8, and having investigated the cause of the trouble found that it had to do with the dismissal of five members of the union who had been discharged for having disobeyed orders as to the doing of extra work at night, as well as with a demand for an increase of wages. The manager of the company in an interview with the Deputy Minister agreed to reconsider the cases of four of the men who had been dismissed, and explained the position of the company in regard to the proposed increase of wages. At the meeting of the union in the evening the Deputy Minister explained the company's attitude, pointed out the exact position of the employees, and left the meeting before a vote was taken. It was learned subsequently that the union had decided not to take further action in the matter.

Although the numbers immediately interested in making a demand for the increase in question were small, a strike among even a limited number of the company's employees would probably have involved a great many more, the industry being one in which the work in one department is largely dependent upon the successful operation of others. While it is possible that at the meeting of the union on the night of April 8 the members would have decided against declaring a strike, there can be no doubt that, at the time, the intervention of the department had much to do with the definite bringing about of such a decision.

Strike of Ship Labourers and others at Collingwood, Ont.

On Monday, March 9, the labourers engaged in excavating a dry dock for the Collingwood Shipping Company, having been refused their demand of an increase of 50c. per day, went on strike. They were joined the same day by the labourers in the construction yards and later on by the helpers' passers, and on the 12th by the carpenters. The riveters who had no grievance were compelled to stop on account of a lack of assistants. On Friday, March 20, the Mayor of Collingwood tried unsuccessfully to obtain an advance of 2½c. per hour or 25c. per day, the men having expressed their willingness to accept this amount. On March 23, the company agreed to an advance of 2½c. per hour, which terms were accepted.

A day or two prior to the settlement, the Department of Labour received from the president and executive of the committee managing the strike on behalf of the men, an application for its intervention under the Conciliation Act. On receipt of this application, the department communicated with the manager of the Collingwood Shipping Company. In reply to its communication the department received from the company a telegram to the effect that the company had made concessions and expected an

immediate resumption of work. These concessions referred to the increase of 2½c. per hour mentioned and which was accepted as satisfactory by the employees. Further action on the part of the department was thereby rendered unnecessary. A letter was received from the president of the Labourer's Union immediately after the settlement had been effected, in which the president stated that, while the strikers were pleased that the settlement was effected without the necessity of the department sending a personal representative to Collingwood, they wished to thank the department for its intervention, feeling that its action in corresponding so promptly in reference to the matter 'was largely responsible for the quick settlement of the dispute.'

Woodworker's Strike at Berlin, Ont.

The strike of the employees of the Krug Furniture Company, at Berlin, Ont., commenced on August 14, 1903. The cause of the dispute, as published in an official statement by the officers of Woodworkers' Union, Local 112 of the Woodworkers' International Union of America, in the Berlin 'Daily Telegraph,' of October 13, 1902, was that for a number of years a system of 'task' or stint work had prevailed in the finishers' department of the factory which the union considered oppressive. Readjustments of time allowance intended to remedy the hardship complained of were alleged to have made conditions more serious. The rubbers and polishers finally requested that the system be abolished. This request having been refused, the finishers stopped work on August 13, after a committee reported that they had waited on the foreman who informed them that it was decided the system was to remain in practice. On August 25 a committee representing the employees of the several departments failed to receive a hearing from the head of the firm and other employees also quit work. The firm in an official statement expressed the cause of the dispute as "Interference through an agency of the Woodworkers' International Union, known as the 'shop committee,' or the shop steward, with our rights to manage and control our own business."

Some little time after the strike had taken place the Krug Furniture Company brought an action against the Woodworkers' Union and three or four individual defendants and the solicitors of the latter on October 6, wrote to the Department of Labour requesting its intervention to assist in the settlement of the dispute, alleging that 19 men had been out on strike for eight weeks and 39 others for six weeks and that the management of the company had refused to discuss the matter with any one representing the men. The department immediately took steps to ascertain further particulars as to the causes underlying the dispute and the exact relations of the parties at the time application was made for its intervention. No replies, however, were received by the department to its inquiries from the employees' solicitors who had made the application. On the other hand a statement was received from the company, as follows: 'We have been filling our orders, nor have we been closed for a single day. We always carry a large stock of manufactured goods, and as January and February are dull seasons in the furniture trade we have plenty of employees until the latter end of March and can only add to our staff as we require them.' Under these circumstances it was decided that further intervention of the department was unnecessary.

Strike of Bridge Company's Employees at Walkerville, Ont.

At the instance of Mr. R. L. Sutherland, M.P., the intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act was requested in connection with the strike of employees of the Candian Bridge Company at Walkerville, which commenced on March 31, and which on April 9, resulted in some violations of the peace at that place. The question was one of wages and hours and the strikers involved numbered 207. About 73 other employees were indirectly affected by the all but complete closing up of the works. The request for the intervention of the department was made by Mr. Sutherland on April 8, the communication stating that he had been asked by a committee representing the striking employees of the Canadian Bridge Company, at Walkerville, to request the friendly intervention of the department. The Deputy Minister of Labour was absent in the maritime provinces at the time the request was received, and word was sent that he would be in Walkerville in the course of a few days. Fortunately the difficulties were adjusted on the 11th of the month through the friendly offices of the Mayor of Walkerville and Mr. Sutherland, and it was not necessary for the department to actively intervene.

Strike of Metal Workers at Smith's Falls, Ont.

The settlement of a dispute between the Frost & Wood Company, at Smith's Falls, Ont., and its employees, which took place on March 25, 1903, was effected as the result of a conference between the Hon. the Minister of Labour and the president of the company, the Minister having intervened in the matter at the request of the striking employees. The dispute concerned directly about 250 of the company's employees and some 75 indirectly. It originated in a demand made by the metal workers for an increase of 25c. in wages, recognition of the union and the placing of piece work rates on a time basis. The metal workers were subsequently joined by the carpenters and labourers who also demanded an increase in wages. The terms of the settlement effected were not made public.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition.

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Berlin, Ont.....	H. Krug Furniture Co. (Ltd).	Demand of union of employees on company to change method of wage payment.	60	Aug. 14, 1902	Oct. 7, 1902	.....	Investigation by department disclosed fact that positions of strikers had been partly filled and that company preferred continuing business with reduced staff. Further intervention, therefore, unnecessary.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., and other localities.	Quebec Southern Railway Co	Non-payment of wages due employees.	130	Jan. 20, 1903	Feb. 13, 1903	Mar. 27, 1903	Wages claims paid by company and agreement entered into with employees governing future wage conditions.*
Fernie, B.C.....	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Non-recognition of union committee by company.	1,500	Feb. 11, 1903	" 24, 1903	" 31, 1903	An agreement recognizing union and fixing wages scale and other conditions entered into after investigation of the Deputy Minister of Labour under Conciliation Act and the conciliation committee of British Columbia mining association, assisted by Provincial Government.
Collingwood, Ont....	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co.	Refusal of company to grant demand of increase of 5 cents per hour in wages.	650	Mar. 9, 1903	Mar. 18, 1903	" 25, 1903	Increase of 2½ cents per hour granted.
Milltown, N.B.....	Ste. Croix Cotton Mills Co.	Increase of wages refused.....	800	" 13, 1903	Apr. 3, 1903	Apr. 8, 1903	Strikers returned to work after exact situation had been explained at joint conference, arranged by Deputy Minister of Labour, between committee of themselves and management.
Vancouver and other localities in British Columbia.	C.P.R. Company (clerks, baggagemen, &c.)	Refusal of company to recognize United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.	1,000	Feb. 27, 1903	" 4, 1903	June 9, 1903	Settlement effected before Royal Labour Commission at sittings in Vancouver. Terms of agreement filed as sealed document in Department of Labour.

Valleyfield, Que	Montreal Cotton Company's Mills.	Dismissal of five employees and demand for increase in wages.	35	†	" 6, 1903	Apr. 8, 1903	Company agreed to reconsider cases of four of the discharged employees but conceded no increase in wages. Situation fully explained to men by Deputy Minister of Labour at meeting of union and demands not pressed further.
Walkerville, Ont...	Canadian Bridge Co.	Increase of wages and reduction of hours.	280	Mar. 31, 1903	" 8, 1903	" 11, 1903	Strikers returned to work without change in wages and hours. Settlement effected between parties before intervention of department possible.
Hawkesbury, Ont..	Hawkesbury Lumber Company's Mills.	Increase of wages, demands for preference of union men and other demands refused.	250	Apr. 9, 1903	" 13, 1903	" 14, 1903	Demands as to wages and reference to union men not granted, but agreement made granting to employees full liberty to become members of local organizations, conceding a reduction in time of making payments due for services and reinstatement of strikers without discrimination.
Smith's Falls, Ont...	The Frost & Wood Co	Increase in wages and recognition of union.	325	Mar. 25, 1903	" 29, 1903	" 30, 1903	Settlement effected through Minister of Labour. Terms not made public.
G.T.R. system.....	G.T.R. Company (maintenance of way men).	Demand for increase of wages ..	§	‡	" 30, 1903	May 13, 1903	Negotiations commenced by department between parties at request of officers of union of maintenance of way employees. Department's intervention subsequently discontinued by request of same authority, an understanding having been reached between the parties.
Montreal, Que	S.S. Companies and stevedores.	Refusal of longshoremen to sign contract with association of stevedores and refusal of latter to recognize union of longshoremen.	2,200	Mar. 31, 1903	May 6, 1903	" 11, 1903	An agreement covering wages and other conditions of employment signed by representatives of longshoremen and steamship companies on lines suggested by the Hon. the Minister of Labour after conferences and conciliatory negotiations extending over three or four days.

* Full particulars in reference to this dispute and its settlement will be found in special articles on the subject, appearing in March and April issues of *Labour Gazette*, Nos. 9 and 10, vol. III., pages 681 and 798, respectively.

† The demand for the intervention of department was made previous to the declaration of a strike, and through the intervention of Department a strike did not take place.

§ The question in dispute concerned all the trackmen in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, numbers not ascertained.

‡ This dispute never assumed the proportions of a strike. A vote in favour of a strike, if agreement could not be arrived at, was passed, but in consequence of department's intervention and negotiations between parties, an amicable adjustment was effected.

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, &c.,—*Concluded.*

Locality.	Establishments affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date at which intervention of department requested.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Ottawa and other localities in Ontario.	C.A.R. Company (maintenance of way employees).	Refusal of company to grant increase of wages.	325	Apr. 6, 1903	" 15, 1903	June 26, 1903	Company claimed to have filled places of strikers at time department's intervention solicited. Strike formally declared off June 26. No concessions.

III. THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE frequency and serious nature of strikes in the Province of British Columbia is a matter to which the department has had its attention repeatedly called since its establishment in 1900. Mining and transportation being the chief industries of the province an interruption of either for any period of time has an almost immediate effect upon the business prosperity of the whole. A continued dislocation of either of these industries makes a depression all but inevitable. Strikes in all of the coal mines in the earlier months of the present year, following serious strikes in the metaliferous mines, and in other industries during preceding years, and being accompanied by a strike of employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway presented a situation which it was believed could only be properly investigated through the medium of a Royal Commission. Direct and repeated requests having reached the department for the appointment of such a Commission, and investigations independently conducted by officers of the department having furnished good reasons why such a step should be taken by the Government, the Honourable the Minister of Labour recommended the appointment of a commission to fully inquire into and report upon the nature and causes of the disputes which had recently arisen, and to make suggestions as to means whereby their repetition in the future might be avoided. The commission was constituted on April 18, of the present year. The Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia and the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe were appointed Commissioners; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, the Secretary of the Commission; and Mr. Francis W. Giddens, of the Department of Labour, stenographer to take down and record the evidence.

The Work of the Commission.

The first sitting of the Commission was held at Ladysmith, on Monday, May 4, and continuous sittings were held throughout the month of May, on Vancouver Island.

The main subjects of investigation were the existing strikes at Ladysmith and Cumberland in the mines of the Wellington Colliery Company, at those places. The Commission also held a week's sittings at Victoria and short sessions at Nanaimo and Extension. The inquiries were conducted in a judicial manner throughout, all witnesses having been examined under oath and the parties to existing disputes represented by counsel most of the time. The Commission compelled the production of all documents and correspondence having a bearing upon the questions at issue, and also required the agents of the several telegraph companies to produce copies of all telegrams relating to matters before the Commission which had passed through their offices during the preceding three months.

At all of the points where sittings were held the Commissioners invited evidence from parties interested, and where this was not volunteered persons known to have a knowledge of existing conditions and whose opinions might be regarded as authorative were compelled to appear under subpœna.

The main points at issue in the disputes at Ladysmith and Cumberland were the refusal of the Wellington Colliery Company to recognize the Western Federation of Miners, or to allow its employees to be members of a local trade union. The president of the company and its more prominent officers were examined at length as to the company's attitude towards its men in this regard, and a large number of miners at both places related the experience which they had had in consequence of the company's attitude. The situation leading up to the formation of the local branches of the Western Federation at Ladysmith and Cumberland, and to the causes of the strikes at each of these places were gone into at considerable length. Much evidence was produced, both on behalf of and against the Western Federation of Miners. At Ladysmith a considerable amount of evidence was also given in regard to the alleged compelling by the company of its employees to give up their homes in Extension, where the mines are situated and live at Ladysmith on penalty of being dismissed from the company's employ on refusal. At Victoria the Commissioners examined at some length into the manner in which a then existing steamboatmen's strike had been inaugurated, and the relation of this strike to the existing United Brotherhood of Railway Employees strike at Vancouver. Evidence was also taken in regard to the nature and cause of all of the important strikes which have taken place in Victoria during the preceeding three years.

The first two weeks of June were taken up by the Commission in investigating the nature and causes of the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which commenced in Vancouver on February 27, and the sympathetic strikes which had arisen in consequence of the Brotherhood strike. The Commission required each of the parties to this dispute to file an affidavit of documents, which would cover the questions in any way relating to the strike, and in response to this direction, and the order made upon telegraph agents of the different companies in Vancouver for the production of all telegrams which had been sent or received by them during the course of the strike which in any way had a bearing on the matter, the Commission was placed in possession of a mass of material which enabled it to become fully acquainted with all of the important details of the strike. Possession of this documentary evidence, and the admission of its genuineness by the parties effectually curtailed the taking of evidence under oath.

The parties to the strike took advantage of the presence of the Commission, and the knowledge which it had of the facts of the situation, to seek its good offices in the matter of effecting a settlement of the sympathetic strikes to which it had given rise, and, with the assistance of counsel representing each of the parties, a satisfactory settlement was arranged. At the request of the parties the terms of this settlement were not made public, but a signed agreement, containing their provisions, was filed with the Commission, to be retained as a sealed document in the Department of

Labour at Ottawa. This agreement was filed with the Commission on June 13. As, however, it was necessary that the nature of the settlement should be explained to all the parties concerned, and approved of by them, the formal declaration of the termination of the dispute was not made until a week or ten days later. In consequence of this settlement, the strike of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who were members of the Brotherhood at Vancouver, Nelson, Revelstoke, Calgary and Winnipeg, and the sympathetic strikes of the freight handlers, longshoremen, teamsters and steamshipmen, were all terminated, about 1,000 employees in all being affected.

Apart from the matters pertaining immediately to existing disputes, the Commissioners endeavoured to obtain the views of the officers of all unions examined, prominent labour men, employees and business men in regard to the more important questions arising out of industrial disputes, such, for example, as the methods most likely to prove successful in preventing their occurrence, or of effecting their termination, the justifiability of sympathetic strikes, the advisability of incorporation of labour unions, the effects of international affiliation and the like. On all of these points the Commission gathered a vast amount of important and suggestive information.

During the latter half of the month of June the Commissioners were engaged upon the preparation of a report based on the evidence taken in regard to the several disputes, and other matters which had been brought to their attention. The report was completed early in the month of July and forwarded to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa. (*)

Parliament has since authorized the printing of the report and the evidence, and copies of the report have been distributed by the department.

The work of the commission will be of the greatest service to the country in providing the public with a volume of authentic information bearing directly on the subject of industrial disputes, and which may serve as a guide to further needful legislation. It is doubtful whether, but for the existence of the department the representation as to the nature of industrial conditions in the west would have ever reached the government, and whether, but for the information gathered independently during the years of the department's establishment, a proper understanding of these representations could have been easily had. The creation of the commission might be regarded in view of circumstances as a natural outgrowth of the department's work at the time. It is certain that but for the department its work could not have been as extensive as it was in the time allotted, nor carried on at so small a cost to the country. Moreover, the department in this particular, by means of its official journal, the *Labour Gazette*, as well as in other ways, may be expected to assist materially in bringing before the public and more particularly to the attention of interested parties, information relating to questions on which the formation of a definite opinion is most necessary, and of furthering thereby the establishment of industrial peace, so essential to the commercial progress and general prosperity of the nation.

* The proceedings of the commission and its progress were reported on from month to month in the columns of the *Labour Gazette*. Parliament has since authorized the printing of the report and the evidence, and copies of the report have been distribuetd by the department.

IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES BILL.

DURING the session of parliament of 1902, the Honourable the Minister of Labour introduced a Bill in the House of Commons, known as 'An Act for the Settlement of Railway Labour Disputes (The Railway Arbitration Act, 1902).' In its nature the Bill was a compulsory arbitration measure, limited in its application to disputes arising between railway companies and employers. A protracted strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway during the previous summer, had demonstrated the need of legislation, which might be the means of preventing a like recurrence in the future, and compulsory arbitration was a form of legal enactment which a large number of both labour organizations and organizations of capital had been advocating for some time. The fact that uninterrupted means of communication and transportation are a vital necessity to the existence of commerce and industry as they are carried on to-day, and that railways in the carriage of mails, as well as in other ways, are the most important of public service utilities, constituted a special reason why in the introduction of a measure of this kind they should be the first to which its province should be made to apply.

As the principle of compulsory arbitration was a new one in this country, the Minister of Labour, at the time of introducing the measure in the House, took care to state that the Bill would not be pressed, but that its introduction was mainly for the purpose of calling forth from interested parties and the public generally an expression of opinion which might serve as a guide to further legislation, on the subject of the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, at a subsequent session of parliament.

Work of Department in Securing Information.

The department at once took steps to further the purpose of the Minister in this connection ; copies of the Bill were printed and distributed to the secretaries of the several labour organizations in the Dominion and to the managers of the several railway companies likely to be affected by its provisions. An official communication was also addressed to each of these parties, in which it was pointed out that the introduction of the measure had been tentative, and that the department would be pleased to receive an expression of opinion in regard to the principle and provisions of the Bill as well as any suggestions. It was also stated that additional copies of the measure would be supplied if desired. Between 1,500 and 2,000 communications were sent out and between four and five times that number of copies of the Bill. The Bill was also printed in full as an appendix to the June (1902) number of the *Labour Gazette*, and attention drawn in that issue to the desire of the Minister of Labour to receive a frank expression of opinion in regard to its provisions.

A large number of replies were received by the department from the labour unions of the country, especially from the local lodges of the several railway brotherhoods ;

only a few acknowledgments were received from the railway companies. While some of the labour organizations endorsed the principle of compulsory arbitration contained in the Bill, and some, as well as several individuals, advocated its extension to industries generally, most of the organizations strongly opposed its introduction. This opposition was in a majority of cases merely stated and unsupported by reasons.

Another means taken by the department of ascertaining the views of the public and interected persons was the collecting through the agency of its clipping bureau, references to the measure contained in the news or editorial columns of the press of the country. The opposition to compulsory arbitration as reflected through this medium was less general than the expression given by resolutions through the labour organizations. It indicated, however, a hesitancy in the public mind as to the advisability of the adoption in this country of this means of prevention of industrial disputes. The difficulties besetting the enforcement of awards, and the liability of error arising in the judicial determination of relations which, in the interests of the parties and the business community must ultimately be determined by economic forces, appeared to be the strongest arguments urged against the principle of the measure, while at the same time mention of them helped to suggest an alternative method better suited to the end in view. This method may be described as that of 'compulsory investigation.'

Compulsory Investigation of Disputes on Railways.

The Conciliation Act of 1900 is a voluntary or permissive measure merely. It enables the Minister of Labour, when appealed to by either of the parties, and in certain cases of his own initiative, to appoint a conciliator whose duty it is to endeavour to reconcile differences between parties in dispute. The conciliator so appointed is limited in his powers by the attitude of the parties towards him. Only where a joint request is made by the contending parties can an arbitrator be appointed, and only where the consent of both parties is given in writing can the powers to conduct an investigation under oath be conferred. Experience under the Act has shown that for certain kinds of disputes the power to compel testimony under oath, and the production of documents is essential to a knowledge of the true situation, a very necessary preliminary to any satisfactory adjustment of differences. Moreover, the exercise of this power, if it is to be effective, cannot be made to depend on the will of the parties. In its exercise irrespective of their desires its effectiveness lies.

Guided by public opinion and the dictates of experience in the matter, the Minister of Labour, instead of reintroducing in the session of 1903 the Bill presented at the session of 1902, brought in a measure restricted in its application, as the one of the previous session, to disputes on railways, carrying as far as was possible the principle of voluntary conciliation, but substituting for compulsory arbitration, with its coercive penalties, the principle of compulsory investigation, and its recognition of the influence of an informed public opinion upon matters of vital concern to the public itself. The new measure, which is known as the 'Railway Labour Disputes Act,' was introduced in the House of Commons on March 17, and received its second and third readings on May 6. (*)

* The Bill received the Royal Assent on July 10.

Mention of this matter has been made at length in this report, not only because the measure is one which, when it becomes law, will possess the department of new duties, but as showing wherein, as a medium between the government and the industrial classes, the department has served as a means of eliciting from those primarily interested, and the public generally, that consensus of opinion which is the best guide to and necessary precursor of effective legislation and also as serving to indicate what the department has done by way of bringing into the arena of public discussion the consideration of those questions upon the wise solution of which the industrial peace of communities and the country as a whole so largely depends.

V FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

THE department has endeavoured to render effective, as far as was within its power, the purpose of the Fair Wages Resolution passed by the House of Commons on March, 1900. This resolution provides that all government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the subletting of conttracts, and that every endeavour shall be made to secure to workmen engaged on government contract work payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. Effect has been given by the several departments of the government to the above resolution by inserting in contracts awarded by them printed stipulations governing the conditions under which the work is to be performed and in many cases a minimum scale of wages to be paid to the workmen. These conditions have been prepared by the several departments after consultation with the Department of Labour and in a number of instances the clauses which they contain were directly prepared in the Department of Labour. In all cases where wage schedules have been inserted the schedules have been prepared by the Fair Wages Officers of the department.

Labour Conditions Inserted in Public Contracts.

Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department was the first department of the government to insert in its contracts clauses for the supression of the sweating system, this being the abuse to which clothing contracts in particular are specially liable. The enforcement of the resolution has not been restricted, however, to clothing contracts alone, but provision has been made whereby all work executed under contract for the Post Office Department has been subjected to regulations which ensure the effective carrying out of the terms of the resolution. In calling for tenders for the making up of official uniforms for letter carriers, mail transfer agents and mail porters, the letter sent by the Controller of Postal Stores to parties tendering contains the following clauses which specifiy the conditions inserted for the protection of labour :—

7. The classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up of the garments mentioned in this contract, the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons included in these classes and the maximum number of hours constituting the work day of such persons, shall be set forth in the blank form for this purpose appearing in the 'Tender for making up official uniforms for the Post Office Department' herewith. The conditions as to wages and hours therein set forth to be subject to the approval of the Department of Labour as fair rates for the classes of labour mentioned in your locality.

8. The account of the contractor or contractors, when rendered, is to be accompanied by a statement, duly attested by a statutory declaration, made out as required by the 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of each of which is hereto attached.

The blank form referred to as appearing in the tender, and of which it is stated that the conditions therein are to be subjected to the approval of the Department of Labour, is the following :—

The schedule below contains a list of all the classes of labour to be employed in the work of making up the garments mentioned above, and (I or We) agree to pay to all persons included in the classes of labour named a rate of wages not less than the rate set forth opposite the name of the class to which they belong, and that a day's work of such employees shall not extend beyond the unmber of hours given in said schedule as the rate governing the class to which they belong :—

Classes of Labour to be Employed on the work of this Contract.	Male or Female.	Minimum rate of Wages to be paid per Day.		Maximum Hours of Work per Day.
		$	cts.	

The following is the form of statutory declaration referred to as required to be submitted with the account of the contractor or contractors when rendered—

Dominion of Canada,
Province of ....
County of .....
to Wit :

(To be filled in as required and forwarded with all accounts rendered for work performed for the Post Office Department.)

In the matter of the contract for.. .. .. .

The following is a copy of the general 'Regulations regarding the Sweating System,' a copy of which i ssent to each individnal or firm making a tender :—

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE 'SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'Sweating' System and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contracts for.. .. .. shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required.. .. ..

During the fiscal year 1902-03 articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year. These contracts, however, have contained the same regulations for the suppression of the sweating system and have been executed subject to the same conditions as other contracts entered into during the year.

It will be observed that permission may be granted, where the custom of the trade so warrants, for the waiving under certain conditions of certain clauses inserted for the protection of labour, for example, the clause specifying that no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work. It was deemed advisable to insert this clause owing to the fact that it was in connection with piece-work that the sweating system had mostly developed in connection with contracts entered into prior to the action of the government in taking steps to suppress this abuse. The clause, however, was not aimed against piece-work as a method of manufacture but against the possible avenues of abuse afforded by this method when not accompanied by proper safeguards. Where, accordingly, representations have been made to the Postmaster General for permission to manufacture by the piece such requests have been referred to the Department of Labour, and the department having satisfied itself that the spirit of the Fair Wages Resolution was being faithfully adhered to, has reported in favour of granting the permission and the same has been done. During the year this request was made by three different firms, all of which were performing work under contract for the Post-Office Department. In all of these cases the rates of wages had been determined at what was a fair minimum for competent workmen as to money earned, and a fair maximum as to hours of work for the class of work which was being performed in the district where it was being carried out, and the contractors were obliged to make a statutory declaration that the work was executed with due regard to these conditions. Where permission has been granted to work by the piece a statutory declaration has been required declaring that the wages earned were not less per day and the hours of work not more than specified in the conditions as originally prepared by the department. The department in the first instance, however, had regard for the nature of the establishment and other conditions surrounding employment of labour in cases where such alternative have been allowed.

Not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department but in the matter of all supplies furnished the department has care been taken that the persons furnishing these supplies paid to their employees fair wages, and had the work performed under fair conditions. In all cases where supplies have been furnished the department's tenderers have at the outset submitted a statement of the rates of wages and hours of labour governing those in their employ. This has been submitted to the Department of Labour for its approval and this approval having been obtained, other conditions being favourable and a particular tender accepted, the parties furnishing the supplies have then been required to submit with their accounts a solemn declaration affirming that they have strictly complied with the conditions as submitted to the Department of Labour for its approval and approved by that department.

The following is a list of the supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1902-03, either under contract or under the regulations for the

suppression of the sweating system above cited, or supplies which have been furnished by parties after rates of wages and hours of employment, as submitted by them, have been approved by the Department of Labour :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III, A.R.—No. 2.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1902-03, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—*

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other hand stamps, also type and brass crown seals.	4,483 83
Making and repairing rubber, plating and other hand stamps and type	477 65
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and stamping ink	6,104 23
Supplying and repairing post office scales	1,048 63
Supplying mail bags	10,742 54
Repairing mail bags	9,426 69
Repairing mail locks and keys, also other mail bag fastenings and fittings	4,398 15
Supplying and repairing letter, newspaper and parcel boxes, also mail clerks' boxes	6,651 79
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	296 60
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	16,468 90

* Supplied by the Post Office Department.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1903.

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following :—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.*

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)	

* (See current numbers of the "Labour Gazette" for particulars as to fair wages schedules inserted.)

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedules, the Minister, or any officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piecework.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

Schedules Prepared.

The schedules prepared by the Fair Wages Officers of the department for insertion in contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works have already been published in the *Labour Gazette*. As soon as the contract containing a fair wages schedule has been awarded by the Department of Public Works the Department of Labour has been notified of the fact and in the number of the *Labour Gazette* following the month in which such contract was awarded the schedule with particulars in reference to the nature and the amount of the contract and the locality have been published in the

Labour Gazette. The table given herewith indicates the page of the *Gazette* at which these schedules are to be found.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III, A.R., No. 3.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Public Works during the Year ending June 30, 1903, containing Fair Wage Schedules and above-cited conditions for the protection of Labour.*

Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.		Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Contract.
Vol.	Page.	1902.			$ cts.
III	106	July 22	Fort William, Ont	Post-office building	20,400 00
"	106	" 28	Clinton, Ont.	" "	9,500 00
"	175	Aug. 22	Huntsville, Ont.	Building pile wharf	2,770 00
"	175	" 28	Ottawa, Ont.	" observatory.	74,999 00
	—	" 29	Collingwood, Ont.	Dredging harbour	35,693 00
"	385	Sept. 5	Owen Sound, Ont.	" "	24,210 00
"	384	Oct. 8	Fort Macleod, N.W.T.	Court house	13,973 00
"	480	Nov. 25	Richibucto, N.B.	Post office, customs, &c., building	9,716 00
"	568	Dec. 6	London, Ont.	Drill hall.	133,897 00
"	568	" 15	Point Pelee, Ont.	Extension to wharf.	3,500 00
"	568	" 27	River St. Francis, Richmond, Que.	Four ice piers,	11,317 00
		1903.			
"	628	Jan. 12	Orillia, Ont.	Wharf at park	8,389 00
"	628	" 23	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Wharf	2,810 00
"	710	Feb. 7	St-François, Island of Orleans, Que.	Isolated block, cribwork.	11,800 00
"	929	Apr. 11	Guelph, Ont.	Alterations and additions to post office building.	30,595 00
	—	May 8	Quebec, Que.	Improvements in harbour.	198,700 00
"	1035	" 13	Berlin, Ont.	Additions to post office building.	7,316 00
IV	89	June 22	Portage du Fort, Que.	Masonry, &c., bridge across Ottawa River	10,797 00
"	89	" 25	Edmonton, Alta.	Erection of jail	50,150 00

* Supplied in part by Department of Public Works.

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

20. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

21. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or to the minimum rate of hire for any team, empolyed in or about the works, shall be the rate specified in the fair wages schedule, (being schedule "A" attached to and forming part of this contract) for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

22. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister, and no employe shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or, in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

23. In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

24. The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rates of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rates of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement in duplicate showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each. Such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such other persons as the Minister may approve.

25. The Minister, or the Engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to his satisfaction, the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

26. Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the fair wages schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrear and unpaid, or fail to pay any accounts for materials or other things supplied for the works, the Engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default as aforesaid, shall be estopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid, at once, by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

27. The Minister or the Engineer may, in his discretionfi at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as he may deem requisite, of any claim under the said fair wages schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things, unpaid.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 4.

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, containing above cited fair wages and other conditions for protection of labour.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			$ cts.
June 18..	Intercolonial Railway...	Remodel station at old Lake Road	250 00
Aug. 23..	" " ..	Repair and rebuild portion of Princess pier at Point Levis, Que...	Schedule rates.
" 28..	" " ..	Construct passenger and freight station at Eel River, N.B.	1,673 75
" 28..	" " ..	Remodel station at St. Phillippe de Neri, Que.	350 00
" 28..	" " ..	Remove part of rock forming hill known as Gilbert's Island, St. John, N.B., $1.24 per cubic yard... ..	
" 28..	" " ..	Erect dwelling and passenger and freight station at St. Anaclet, Que.....	3,700 00
Oct. 21..	" " ..	Build addition to blacksmith's shop at Moncton, N.B.	10,481 55
		Per cubic yard for concrete foundation $7 00....	10,481 50
" 24..	" " ..	Erect stations at Boundary Creek and Pollet River, N.B.	1,837 00
Nov. 8..	" " ..	Construct branch line of railway from Rivière Ouelle station to St. Denis wharf on St. Lawrence River, 6½ miles.....	Schedule rates.
" 24.	" " ..	Build extension to cribwork wharf at North Sydney, N.S.....	20,274 50

CONTRACTS entered into by the Department of Railways and Canals, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Dec. 13..	" "	Construct passenger station at Nicolet, Que	2,600 00
" 27..	" "	Erect station, etc., at Milford, N.S	2,375 00
" 30..	" "	Painting between Truro and Pictou Landing, and between Point Tupper and Sydney, buildings and bridges, per square yard 11¾ cts.	
" 30..	" "	Construct double windows for Levis station	1,420 00
" 30..	" "	Erect baggage building at Sydney, N.S	1,610 00
1903.			
Jan. 24..	" "	Erect dwelling for station master at Trois Pistoles, Q.	1,065 00
" 24..	" "	Erect engine house and machine shop at St. John, N.B. Engine house	62,743 00
		Machine shop	9,180 00
" 27..	" "	Construct two abutments and pile foundations for railway bridge on west branch of Pomquet River, ¾ mile east of Pomquet Station, N.S	Schedule rates.
" 27..	" "	Build extension to car shop at Moncton, N.B	" "
" 28..	" "	Construct crib work protection walls between Bedford and Rockingham, N.S	" "
Feb. 3..	" "	Excavate materials for freight yard and new main line at Point Tupper, N.S	" "
" 5..	" "	Construct crib work protection walls between McKinnon's Harbour and Sydney, N.S	" "
" 9..	" "	Construct engine house at Chaudière Junction, Que.	44,200 00
Mar. 3..	" "	Erect station, &c., at Metapedia, Que	5,460 00
" 16..	" "	Erect coal handling plant, &c., at Moncton, N.B	9,346 00
May 22..	" "	Build freight shed and remodel station at Elmsdale, N.S	1,798 00
" 22..	" "	Erect station and dwelling apartments at Brown's Point, N.S	2,689 00
" 23..	" "	Erect freight shed at Sydney, N.S	6,431 50
June 16..	" "	Make improvements at St. Charles Junction, Que	1,850 00
1902.			
Aug. 15..	P. E. Island Railway...	Erect station at Georgetown and erect additions to Morell and Mount Stewart Stations, P.E.I	3,220 00
1903.			
Mar. 17...	" "	Construct wharf at Murray Harbour, P.E.I	4,893 29
1902.			
Dec. 10..	Chambly Canal	Construct stone walls around head of Ste. Therese Island, Que	Schedule rates.
Oct. 29..	Lachine Canal	Rebuild portions of and extend locks Nos. 1 and 2 at Montreal	" "
1903.			
Mar. 30.	"	Construct a concrete retaining wall in waste weir tail race, Côte St. Paul, Que	" "
1902.			
Nov. 8..	Welland Canal	Construct concrete substructure of new swing bridge at the Junction, one mile south of Town of Welland, Ont	" "
" 8..	"	Construct concrete substructure of new swing bridge at Stone Bridge, Humberstone, Ont	" "
1903.			
Jan. 7..	"	Remove the centre pier work at the Junction Bridge, per cubic yard $2	

*Supplied by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Schedules Prepared.

During the fiscal year 1902-03, 53 requests for fair wages schedules were received from the Department of Railways and Canals and schedules supplied by the Department of Labour. The following is a list thereof taken from the departmental record,

and gives the date at which requests for schedules were received, the nature of the work to be contracted for, and the locality in which work was to be carried on :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R.—No. 5.

LIST of Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals for which Fair Wages Schedules were prepared by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date of receipt of request.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1902.		
July 21....	Remodelling I. C. R. station	Old Lake Road, Que.
" 21....	" " "	St. Phillippe de Neri, Q.
" 22....	Building I. C. R. station	Eel River, N. B.
" 24 .	" "	St. Anaclet, Que.
" 25....	" "	Mount Stewart, P. E. I.
" 25....	" "	Morell, P. E. I.
" 25....	" "	Georgetown, P. E. I.
" 30....	Removal of rock, Gilbert's Island	St. John, N. B.
" 30....	Repairs to Princess pier	Levis, Que.
Aug. 6 ...	Building I. C. R. elevators	Halifax, N. S.
" 8...	Branch line, I. C. R.	Riviere Ouelle, Que.
Sept. 10....	Addition I. C. R. blacksmith shop	Moncton, N. B.
" 11....	Extension I. C. R. wharf	North Sydney, N. S,
" 15....	Building I. C. R. station	Pollet River, N. B.
" 15....	" "	Boundary Creek, N. B.
" 26....	Erection of bridge	Humberstone, Ont.
" 26....	" "	Welland, Ont.
Oct. 23..	Extension locks Nos. 1 and 2	Lachine Canal, Que.
Nov. 7....	Painting on line of I. C. R.	Truro, N. S., etc.
" 12....	Erection of bridge	Miramichi River, N. B.
" 12....	" "	Restigouche River, N. B.
" 15...	Building I. C. R. station	Nicolet, Que.
" 15....	Erection of I. C. R. baggage building	Sydney, N. S.
" 15....	Walls around Ste. Therese Island	Chambly, Q.
" 19....	I. C. R. engine house	Chaudiere Junction, Que.
" 19 ...	Window sash I. C. R. station	Levis, Que.
" 20....	Excavation I. C. R. freight yard	Point Tupper, N. S.
" 29....	Extension Bay of Quinté Railway	Tweed, Ont.
Dec. 9. ..	Erection of station	Rockingham, N. S.
" 11....	"	Milford Station, N. S.
" 12...	Abutments, &c., of bridge	Pomquet River, N. B.
" 16....	Alterations to station, &c.	Metapedia, P. Q.
" 19....	Erection of bridges	Welland Canal, Ont.
" 22 ...	Erection of engine house, &c.	St. John, N. B.
" 26....	Construction of railway	Aylmer, Que.
1903.		
Jan. 2....	Dwelling for I. C. R. agent	Trois Pistoles, Que.
" 10 ..	Extension I. C. R. car shop	Moncton, N. B.
" 12....	Protection walls I. C. R.	McKinnon's Harbour, N. S.
" 12 ..	" "	Sydney, N. S.
" 12....	" "	Bedford Basin, N. S.
" 30....	Construction of railway	Burke's Falls to Maganetawan, O.
Feb. 9....	" "	Clyde River, N. S.
" 11....	" "	Ottawa, Ont.
" 12....	" "	New Glasgow, N. S.
" 16....	Construction of wharf	Murray River, P. E. I.
Mar. 2 ..	Coal-handling plant	Moncton, N. B.
" 16....	Canal construction	Cornwall, Ont.
April 21....	Alteration to I. C. R. station	Elmsdale, N. S.
" 21....	Erection of I. C. R. station	Brown's Point, N. S.
" 21....	Extension freight car shop	Moncton, N. B.
May 7....	Erection of freight shed.	Sydney, N. S.
" 26....	Improvements at	St. Charles Junction, Que.
June 10....	Double tracking I. C. R.	Between Richmond and Rockingham, N. S.
" 13....	Extension of railway at	Marmora, Ont.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following clauses, framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the year ending June 30, 1903 :—

The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder. No workman employed upon said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 6.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, containing fair wages clauses above cited, and fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1902.			$ cts.
June 19..	.....	Construction of steel buoys.	1,161 00
" 27..	Cape Bauld, N.S.....	" fog-horn boiler.....	546 00
July 23..	Digby, N.S.....	" small wooden lighthouse tower on Government pier.	393 00
Aug. 1..	Belle Isle, Que.....	Construction of cast iron sectional lighthouse tower..	1,666 30
Sept. 15..	Prince Edward Island...	" three steel conical buoys.....	456 00
Oct. 3..	Jourimain, Que.	" a cribwork and brush breakwater....	775 00
1903.			
Jan. 2..	Kingston, Ont	" two compound engines and the installation of them in the steamer "Scout."	3,300 00
Mar. 2..	Victoria, B.C..	Construction of three conical flat buoys and three double cone buoys	1,738 00
" 25..	Southampton, Ont	Construction of two wooden range lighthouses at the mouth of the Saugeen River.....	1,085 00
May 15..	St. John N.B., Halifax, N.S.	Construction of steel can buoys for both harbours....	1,500 00
April 24..	St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.....	" " bell " "	4074 00
" 1..	St. John, N.B.....	" and installation of two new boilers for steamer "Lansdowne."	8,820 00

*Supplied by Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Schedules Prepared.

During the past fiscal year, 12 requests for fair wages schedules were received from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The following is a list of same compiled from the departmental record and shows the date at which the request was received and filed in the Department of Labour, the nature of the work to be performed and the locality in which the work was to be carried on:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III A. R.—No. 7.

LIST of Contracts to be awarded by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for which fair wages schedules were prepared by the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Date of receipt of request and filing of same.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1902.		
Sept. 19 ..	Repairs to lighthouse	Baskins' wharf, Ont.
" 25 ..	Work at	Kincardine, Ont.
Oct. 9 ...	Construction of two piers	Rainy River, Ont.
Nov. 10...	Work at	Otter and Slate Islands, Ont.
" 20. ..	Erection of fog alarm station	Low Point, N.S.
Dec. 13 ..	Construction of two lightships	Toronto, Ont.
1903.		
Jan. 27....	Lengthening steamer "Scout."	Kingston, Ont.
" 29....	Erection of lighthouse tower	Letete, N.B.
May 2....	" lighthouse	Point Edward, Ont.
" 5....	" two wooden ligthouses	Grant's Beach, N.B.
June 2....	" " "	Pointe aux Pins, Ont.
" 20....	" two lighthouse towers	Canning River, N.S.

Department of Militia and Defence.

The contracts under which all military clothing has been supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence since December, 1898, were entered into on December 8, 1898, and January 10, 1899, respectively. These contracts have since been continued from year to year upon the same terms and conditions for the suppression of the sweating system as were inserted in the contracts and agreed to by the contractors at the time of their execution. The supplies furnished to the Department of Militia and Defence under these contracts during the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to $75,902 and $67,683 respectively, or a total of $143,585.

The following is a copy of the conditions framed in pursuance of the fair wages resolution and incorporated in and made part of the contracts above referred to, under which military clothing supplied to the Department of Militia and Defence during the past fiscal year has been made.

With a view to the suppression of the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in the contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the work-people. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without

the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2. If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3. The wages to be paid in the execution of the contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated, the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under the contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons thereto authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5. Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under the contract, he shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence, in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and or such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of the contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so in what respects, any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In this case of the contractor's absence form the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with ; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

Preparation of Fair Wage Schedules.

Where fair wage schedules have been inserted as a condition of the contracts awarded by any department of the government, the department of the government about to invite tenders for a contract in which the fair wages schedule was to be inserted has forwarded a request to the Department of Labour to have such schedule prepared. One of the fair wages officers has thereupon been sent to the locality in which the work was to be performed to ascertain the rates of wages and hours current in the locality for workmen belonging to the several classes likely to be engaged in the erection of the work in question. The officer has then prepared a schedule on the facts ascertained by investigation in the locality, which schedule after being submitted has been transmitted by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour to the department requesting it for incorporation among the terms and conditions of the proposed contract. In this way tenderers have been acquainted in advance with the minimum rates of wages which they were expected to pay to their workmen and the maximum hours of employment.

As this branch of the work has developed, regular forms have been adopted for use by the departments in this connection. The following copies of the forms in use may serve to more effectively explain the actual operation of this branch of the department's work:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Specimen of form used by the Department of Railways and Canals in requesting the preparation of a fair wages schedule by the Department of Labour:

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa,.. .. ..190 .

SIR,—In connection with a contract to be entered into for
I have the honour, by direction, to request that you will be pleased to furnish the department with a fair wages schedule in respect of the different classes of labour that will be required for the execution of the work in question, namely, ...

Specimen of form used by Department of Labour in transmitting schedule to Department which has requested the same :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa,.. .. .. 190 .

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a 'Fair Wages' schedule for insertion in the contract to be awarded by your Department for.. .. .. at.. .. ..as requested in your communication.. .. ..of the .. ..

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

.....
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Specimen of blank form of schedule sent to other departments :

Reference No. Department of Labour, Canada,
Ottawa,.. .. .. 190 .

Schedule of current wages and working day hours for the several classes of labour to be employed in conection with the.. .. ..at.. .. .. to be inserted in a contract to be awarded by the Department of .

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages. Not less than :

Investigation of Complaints as to Non-Payment of Current Rates of Wages or Non-Performance of other Conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1902-03 only nine complaints were received at the Department of Labour of alleged non compliance by contractors with the fair wages, or other conditions intended for the protection of workingmen, inserted in contracts awarded by different departments of the government.

Five of these complaints referred to alleged non-payment by contractors of the rates set forth in the schedules attached to their contracts; one complaint was for the alleged payment of carpenter's wages to one who was doing the work of a blacksmith and who expected higher pay in consequence; one for payment to be made on the basis of employment as general foreman rather than as skilled workmen ; one that non-union men and boys were being employed and one that current rates of wages

were not being paid. Of these complaints all, with the exception of four were disposed of during the year, it being found after investigation of three complaints that the contractors immediately complied with the conditions of their contract and in one case there was no good ground for complaint.

In addition, however, to the complaints received during the year there were five complaints, made in previous years, disposed of, all of which were for claims alleged to be due in accordance with the rates set forth in the schedules inserted in the contracts under which the claimants had been working. Three of these claims were disallowed by the Minister of Public Works on the ground that by voluntarily entering into a special agreement with the contractor whereby a new contract was made between himself and his employees, the department could not recognize a claim made under the schedule which had been set aside in this way. In the two remaining cases the the Department of Labour having on investigation ascertained that the claims were well founded and recommended payment of same, the amounts due under these claims were paid by the Deputy Minister of Public Works to the complainants, and deducted subsequently out of amounts due contractors under the contracts. One of these claims amounted to $5.85 and the other to $44.20.

Taking into consideration all of the complaints either settled or filed during the year, two of these had to do with work being carried out in the province of Nova Scotia, one with work in the province of Quebec, five with work in the province of Ontario, and six with work in the province of British Columbia. One complaint was in regard to work being done under contract for the Department of Militia and Defence; one for work being done under contract for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, one for work being done under contract for the Department of Railways and Canals and the remainder in connection with work being performed for the Department of Public Works.

In every case where a complaint was made to the Department it was immediately investigated by one of the Fair Wages Officers whose report having been submitted to the Minister of Labour was subsequently transferred, along with the recommendation of the Department of Labour, to the department of the government which had awarded the contract under which claim was being made.

Comparing the nature and number of complaints received during the past year with the complaints made and investigated during the fiscal years 1900-01 and 1901-02, it will appear that the number of complaints was considerably less, which may be taken as indicating that the publicity which has been given by the Department through the *Labour Gazette* and in other ways to the fair wages policy of the Government and its careful enforcement by the several departments of the government, have caused contractors to be careful in respecting the terms in their agreements, inserted for the protection of those in their employ. During the fiscal year 1901-02, 17 as against 9 during the present year.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1903, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A. R.—No. 7.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1902, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.					
1901.					
Oct. 30..	Hull, Que. (Wharf)..	Public Works.	Non-payment of wages due for services as foreman.	Investigation made which showed claim well founded and payment recommended.	July 15, 1902. Balance, $44.20, paid complainant by Deputy Minister of Department of Public Works and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.
1902.					
Mar. 3..	Ottawa, Ont. (Militia Stores Building).	" ..	Claim for $5.85 difference between rates paid and schedule rates.	Report recommending payment of claim made to Department of Public Works.	July 15, 1902. Amount due paid complainant by Deputy Minister of Public Works and amount subsequently deducted from contractor.
June 12..	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" ..	Claim for $213.08 alleged to be due in accordance with schedule rates for stonecutters.	" "	August 12, 1902. Claim disallowed by Minister of Public Works on grounds of special agreement between employees and contractors.
" 12..	" "	" ..	Claim for $211.60 alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for stonecutters.	" "	" "
" 12..	" "	" ..	Claim for amount alleged to be due in accordance with rates specified in schedule for blacksmiths.	" "	" "

1902.						
July 21..	Halifax, N.S. (I.C.R. Station).	Railways and Canals.	Complaint that contractor for painting is employing non-union men and boys.	Attention of Department of Railways and Canals drawn to complaint.		September 3, 1902. After investigation, Railway Department by letter reported to Department of Labour that there were no good grounds for the complaint in question.
Oct. —..	Port Lorne, N.S. (Wharf).	Public Works.	Payment of carpenter's wages to a blacksmith.	Report made to Department of Public Works.		October 28, 1902. Department of Public Works, at instance of Department of Labour, reports conditions being complied with by contractor. No need for further action.
Nov. 12..	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" ..	Refusal of contractors to pay schedule rates to carpenters.	"	"	December 2, 1902. Department of Public Works reports that difficulties had been satisfactorily adjusted. Further intervention unnecessary.
" 14..	Ottawa, Ont. (Observatory).	" ..	Refusal of contractors to pay schedule rates to bricklayers and masons.	"	"	" "
1903.						
Feb. 7..	Nelson, B.C. (Post Office).	" ..	Claims made for $1,497.60 alleged to be due as general foreman.	"	"	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.
" 7..	" "	" ..	Claim for $300 alleged to be due for labour.	"	"	" "
June 18..	Guelph, Ont. (Post Office).	" ..	Claim for $7.06 alleged to be due as stonecutter.	"	"	" "
" 23..	Toronto, Ont. (Drill Hall).	Public Works and Militia.	Non-payment of current wages to painters.	"	" Militia.	July 25, 1903. Militia Department states no stipulation in present contract as to rates of pay. Clause will be inserted in future contracts.
" 22..	Toronto, Ont. (2 lightships).	Marine and Fisheries.	Non-payment by contractors of schedule wages to pattern-makers.	"	" Marine.	Not disposed of at end of fiscal year.

VI. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULAR attention has been paid during the year to the improvement of the library of the department. A special clerk has been placed in charge of this branch, and has continued the work of classification and the preparation of a reference subject and document catalogue, and in other ways discharged the duties of a librarian. Special efforts have been made to augment the department's collection of phamplets, reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions in Canada and other countries. The work of the branch has also been carefully systematized. The librarian, after having prepared and submitted for approval lists of such books and documents as have been deemed requisite for use in the department, has entered in an order book the names of such books with other particulars before requisitions have been sent to the publishers. The order book contains :

The date of the order; author and title of the book or pamphlet; name and address of publisher; the price of book; the date of receipt; and a shelf number. All vouchers and accounts in connection with the library are certified to by the librarian before any payment is made on them, and the librarian keeps an account of all sums paid for library purposes by the department. Periodicals, annual government reports and exchanges are entered in a special book when received, with date of their receipt. In every book belonging to the library a label of the department is pasted, on which is written the shelf number of each volume, and the following notation is used for the purpose of shelf classification. In each book is placed two separate numbers, the first indicating the general subject of the work, and the second the particular volume, the books are arranged on the shelves in numerical order, this order being also according to subject.

In the case of annual publications, a third number is added, to indicate the number of the volume in the library.

An alphabetical subject and author card catalogue is kept of all books, phamplets and documents in the library. At the end of the year the librarian also prepares an annual catalogue of all publications received during the year.

Among the publications which were added to the library during the year were a complete set of the current reports of the State Bureaus of Labour of the United States, as well as similar reports from Great Britain, Austria, Belgium, France. Switzerland, New South Wales and New Zealand. Many other government publications were also received, bearing on industrial questions, including annual reports from the various departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, publications of the Home Office of the United Kingdom, Vols. VIII to XIX of the report of the United States Industrial Commission, and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The department received as exchanges seventy-eight periodicals, over fifty of which were published by the various trades unions in the United States. Efforts were made to procure the previous volumes of these journals, with the result that a large number was added to the library, although it was found that in the majority of cases it was impossible to obtain complete sets.

A large addition was made to the collection of pamphlets in the library, dealing chiefly with industrial and economic subjects, particular attention being paid to the branch, with a view to making it as complete as possible.

Many works by standard authorities on subjects with which the department is called upon to deal, were purchased during the year, in order that the latest and best information on these questions might be available for purposes of reference.

Published herewith is a catalogue of some of the reports and other documents which, in addition to publications by the departments of the Dominion Government, were added to the library of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1903.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, AND BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly :

	Year.
Volume 10, July to December	1902
" 11, January to June	1903

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :

Ninth report on	1901

Strikes and Lock-outs :

Fourteenth report on	1901

Trade Unions :

Fourteenth report on	1901

Factory Inspection :

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902. Part I.—Reports	1903

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(*a*) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 7, September and November	1902
" 8, January to July	1903

(*b*) *Annual Report.*

Seventeenth annual report, Trade and Technical Education	1902

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

California—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Tenth biennial report..... 1901-1902

Colorado—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Eighth biennial report..... 1901-1902

Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Eighteenth annual report..... 1902

Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Twenty-first annual coal report (with fourth annual report of Illinois Free Employment Offices)..... 1902

Free Employment Offices :

Fourth annual report (with twenty-first coal report)..... 1902

Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Sixteenth annual report..... 1902

Conciliation and Arbitration:

Seventeenth annual report of the State Board..... 1902

Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information :

Eleventh annual report..... 1902

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

(From No. 23, August, 1902, to No. 26, May, 1903.)

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annual Reports.

Thirty-second annual report for 1901..... 1902
Thirty-third annual report for 1902. Part I..... 1903

Arbitration and Conciliation :

Annual reports of the State Board..... 1887 to 1891
" " ..... 1892 to 1896
" " ..... 1897 to 1901
Seventeenth annual report for..... 1902-1903

Manufactures :

Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts..... 1901
Report *re* Industrial Chronology (from annual report)..... 1902

Wages :

Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report)..... 1902

Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twentieth annual report (with tenth report on Factory Inspection).... 1903

Inspection of Factories :

Tenth annual report (as appendix to twentieth annual report of Bureau) 1903

Minnesota—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Report.

Eighth biennial report.....1901-1902

Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Report.

Twenty-fourth annual report..... 1902

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Biennial Report.

Eighth biennial report.....1901-1902

New Hampshire—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Report.

Fourth biennial report..... 1902

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour Industries :

Annual Report.

Twenty-fifth annual report..... 1902

New York—Department of Labour :

Quarterly Journal :

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 13 to 16, inclusive—June, 1902, to March..... 1903

Annual Reports.

Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics..... 1901
First annual report of the Commissioner of Labour, and the sixteenth annual report on Factory Inspection..... 1901
Fifteenth annual report on Meditation and Arbitration..... 1901

North Carolina—Bureau of Labour and Printing :

Annual Reports.

Sixteenth annual report..... 1902

North Dakota—Department of Agriculture and Labour :

Biennial Report.

Seventh biennial report for the term ending June 30..... 1902

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-sixth annual report..... 1902

Pennsylvania—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-ninth annual report. 1901

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Fifteenth annual report. 1901

Washington—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Reports.

Third biennial report. 1901-1902

Virginia—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Annual Report.

Fifth annual report. 1902

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour :

Biennial Report.

Seventh biennial report. 1901-1902

Wisconsin—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Manufacturers' returns for 1899 and 1900 (from 10th biennial report). 1902
Population in Wisconsin, 1890, 1895, 1900 (from 10th biennial report). 1902
Conditions in the Garment-making trades (from 10th biennial report). 1902

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, wa"hrend des Jahres, 1901. 1903
Mittheilungen des Arbeitsstatischen Amtes, im Handelsministerium, Wien, 3 Heft 1903
Sociale Rundschau, 3 Jahrgang, Nos. 8 to 12. 1902
" 4 " Nos. 1 to 6. 1903
Protokoll der swölften Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, July. 1902
" dreizehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December . . 1902

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail, (August to December). 1902
" (January to June). 1903

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail. 1901
" " " 1902
Rapport annuel de l'Inspection du Travail. 1902
Industries à domicile en Belgique, 2 vols. 1902
Travail du dimanche dans les pays étrangers. 1896
Lois et règlements. 1898

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) ***Monthly Journal.***

Bulletin de l'*Office du Travail* (Nos. 7 to 12) 1902
" " (Nos. 1 to 6) 1903

(*b*) *Special Report.*

Rapport sur l'apprentissage dans l'imprimerie, 1899-1901 1902
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, années 1899 et 1900. 1902
Bordereaux de salaires pour diverses catégories d'ouvriers en 1900 et 1901 1903

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Report.

Government Labour Bureau :

Annual Report of Labour Commissioners 1902

NEW ZEALAND.

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 11, (from Sept. to Dec.) . . 1902
" " Vol. 12, (from Jan. to June) . . 1903

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Ontario, Bureau of Labour.

Annual Report.

Third annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31, 1902 1903

PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

CANADA.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Dominion Government.

Canadian Forestry Association :

Report of the third annual meeting, Ottawa, March. 1902

Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :

Fourth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year ending June 30. 1902

Papers relating to a conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing colonies. Colonial Conference. 1902

Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of the Committee of the Senate on Banking and Commerce dealing with Hon. Mr. Lougheed's Bill respecting the Operations of Officers of International Unions in Canada.

(*b*) *Publications of Provincial Governments.*

Nova Scotia :

Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. 1903
Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1900-01
Journals of the House of Assembly. 1902
Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for. 1901
First Annual Report on Penal Institutions of Nova Scotia. 1901
Provincial Secretary's Report for. 1901

Quebec :

Report of the Commissioner of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments. 1902

Ontario :

Fifteenth annual report of the Inspector of Factories. 1902
Report of the Department of Agriculture for. 1901
Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations for. 1902
Twenty-eighth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for. 1902
Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for. 1902
Thirty-third annual report of the Entomological Society. 1902
Ninth annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for. . 1902
Twenty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for. 1902
Report of the Inspector of Fumigating Appliances for. 1902

Ontario—*Concluded.*

Report of the Inspector of San José Scale for..... 1902
Report of the Sugar Beet Experiments in Ontario..... 1902
Fourth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for..... 1902
Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for..... 1902
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for..... 1902
Report of the Ontario Game Commission for..... 1902
Seventeenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for..... 1902
First annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, to December 31..... 1902
Report of the Minister of Education for the year..... 1902
Part I (with the statistics of 1901).
Thirty-first annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for..... 1902
Thirty-second annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville..... 1902
Thirty-third annual report of the inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30..... 1902
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the province of Ontario, for the year..... 1902
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending September 30, 1902..... 1902
Tenth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for..... 1902
Twentieth annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1902
Twenty-first annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year..... 1902
Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending December 31..... 1901
Report of the Bureau of Mines for..... 1901
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies, for the year..... 1901

Manitoba :

Report of the Department of Public Works, for the year..... 1902
Journals and Sessional Papers..... 1902

British Columbia :

Annual report of the Minister of Mines for..... 1902

II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canadian Almanac..... 1903
Morang's National Register of Canadian Affairs..... 1902
Illustrated Souvenir of Brandon, Man.....
Farm Lands in British Columbia, compiled and published by the Settlers' Association of British Columbia, fourth edition..... 1903
Trans-Canada Railway.—Engineer's report of the Physical Features of the Line and of the resources of the Territory tributary to the Railway..... 1903
Fifth Canadian Conference of Charities, Hamilton, September..... 1902

Board of Trade Reports :

Fifteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade.. 1901-1902
Sixteenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade.. 1902-1903

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Official Labour Directory, Toronto.. 1903
Labour Union Directory, Victoria, B.C. 1903
Employees' Mutual Benefit Society of the Canadian General Electric Company, Peterborough, Ont.. .. ..
Constitution and By-laws.. 1902

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office :

Mines and Quarries : General report and statistics for.. 1901
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics : Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the notification of Industrial Accidents.. 1902
Factories and Workshops : Report of Chief Inspector for.. 1902
Part I.—Reports.

Other Publications :

Government Contracts (Fair Wages Resolution): Report of select Parliamentary Committee.. 1897
Correspondence relating to the Pacific Island Labourers : Act, 1901, of the Commonwealth of Australia.. 1903

II.—PUBLICATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

Fifty-first annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for 1901
The Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Jubilee Souvenir.. 1901
Twenty-sixth annual reports of the Women's Trades Union League..1875-1901
Factory and Workshop Legislation. Opinions of H. M. Inspectors,1895-1900. Issued by the Women's Trades Union League.. .. ..
The Jeopardy of a Department, by Gertrude M. Tuckwell.. .. ..
Women's Work and Factory Legislation, by Gertrude Tuckwell.. .. 1895
The Industrial Position of Women, by Lady Dilke.. .. ..
The Women's Trades Union League, by Stopford A. Brooke.. 1893
Women as Trade Unionists. Issued by the Association of Trade Union Officials.. .. ..

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Industrial Commission :

Vol. VIII.—Report on Chicago Labour Disputes of.. 1900-1901
Vol. IX.—Report on Transportation.. 1901
Vols. X and XI.—Report on Agriculture and Taxation in various States 1901
Vol. XII.—Capital and Labour employed in the Mining Industry.... 1901
Vol. XIII.—Report on Trusts and Industrial Combinations.. 1901

Industrial Commission—*Concluded.*

Vol. XIV.—Report on the Relations of Conditions of Capital and Labour employed in Manufactures and General Business. 1901
Vol. XV.—Report on Immigration and Education. 1901
Vol. XVI.—Report on the Condition of Foreign Legislation upon matters affecting general labour. 1901
Vol. XVII.—Report on Labour Organizations, Labour Disputes and Arbitration, and on Railway Labour. 1901
Vol. XVIII.—Report on Industrial Combinations in Europe. 1901
Vol. XIX—Final Report—Miscellaneous. 1902

Other Publications :

Forestry and the Lumber Supply, Papers by Theodore Roosevelt, R. L. McCormick and Gifford Pinchot. 1903
Reports from the Consuls of the United States, No. 116. 1890
Report of the Committee on Manufactures on the Sweating System . . 1893
Report on the Chicago Strike of 1894, by the United States Strike Commission. 1895
Testimony taken by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the Labour Troubles in the South-west, Parts 1 and 2. . . . 1887
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture 1902-1903
Crop Reporter. Published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. April to June. 1903

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Report of proceedings of Twenty-first Annual Convention of American Federation of Labour, held at Scranton, Pa. 1901
Proceedings of the Tenth General Convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, held at Louisville, Ky., May 1902
Report of officers and proceedings of the International Typographical Union at its Forty-eighth Session, Cincinnati, O., August 1902
The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, by D. L. Cease. . . . . .

Other Publications :

Proceedings of Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour Statistics, held at Washington, D.C., April and May. 1903
National Conference under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, held at New York, December 8, 9, 10. 1902-1903
National Consumers' League, fourth annual report. 1903
The Negro Artisan, a social study, made under the direction of Atlanta University, by the Seventh Atlanta Conference. 1902
Co-operation and Unification in Federal and State Statistical Work, by S. N. D. North. 1903

FRANCE.

Publications of Le Musée Social :

Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 8 to 12, 1902, Nos. 1 to 5. 1903
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 9 to 12, 1902, Nos. 1 to 5. 1903

SWITZERLAND.

Rapport du bureau fédéral des assurances sur les entreprises privées en matière d'assurances en Suisse en. 1901-1903

Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâsle :

Compte-rendu de la 2e Assemblée générale du Comité de l'Association internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs tenue à Cologne, septembre. 1902-1903

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 1ère année, Nos. 6 to 12, 2ème année, Nos. 1 to 5 1902-1903

PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

Advance Advocate. Official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,.. 1903
American Federationist. Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. III, 1902, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1903.. 1903
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XII, 1901, Vol. XIV,.. 1902
Bookbinder, International. Vol. II, 1901; Vol. III, 1902; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Bricklayer and Mason, Vol. I, 1898; Vol. III, 1900; Vol. VI, January to June,.. 1903
Broom Maker, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June.. 1903
Bulletin Mensuel, publié par La Chambre de Commerce française de Montreal, Nos. 115 to 119, February to June.. 1903
Canada Lumberman, Vol. XXI, 1901 ; Vol. XXII, 1902 ; Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, 1903.. 1903
Canadian Architect and Builder, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Canadian Electrical News, Vol. XIII, n.s., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June .. 1903
Canadian Journal of Fabrics, Vol. XVIII, 1901; Vol. XIX, 1902; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Canadian Manufacturer, Vols. XXVI to XLVII (Some vols. incomplete), 1894 to June.. 1903
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXI, 1901; Vol. XXIII, Nos. I to 6, January to June.. 1903
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. Vol. IV.. 1902-1903
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXVI, 1901-1902; Vol. XXVII.. 1902-1903
Coast Seamen's Journal, Vols. VII to XVI, No. 39, 1894 to June 1903
Coopers' International Journal, Vol. X, 1900-1901, Vol. XI, 1901-1902, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Dun's Review. Vol. II, Nos. 494 to 517, January to June.. .. 1903
Electrical Worker, Vol. II, 1901-1902, Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June.. 1903
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vol. XXV, 1901; Vol. XXVII, January to June.. 1903
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Industrial Canada, Vol. II, 1901-1902, Vol. III.. 1902-1903
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XXXVIII, 1902; Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Lather, The. Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.. 1903
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVI, 1902; Vol. XXXVII, January to June.. 1903

Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Vols. XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, 1902 to June. 1903
Machinists' Monthly Journal, Vols. XIII, XIV, XV, Nos. 1 to 6 1901 to June. 1903
Maxwell's Talisman, Vol. II, Nos. 6 to 12. 1903
Meat Cutters (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal, Vol. II, Nos. 40 to 45, January to June. 1903
Mixer and Server, Vol. XI, 1902; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Motorman and Conductor, Vol. X, 1902-1903; Vol. XI, Nos.1 to 4, March to June. 1903
Musician, International, Vol. II, Nos. 8 to 12, February to June 1903
National Builder, Vols. XXXI to XXXVI, 1900, to June. 1903
Oil Workers' Journal, Vol. III,. 1902-1903
Our Western Empire, Vol. II, Nos. 7 to 12, January to June. . . . 1903
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 and 2, January to June. 1903
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal, Vols. XIV to XVII, No. 6, 1900 to June. 1903
Pattern Makers' Journal, Vol. XI, 1902, Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,. 1903
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal, Vol. IV, 1902; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,. 1903
Railroad Car Journal, Vols. IV to X, 1894 to 1900, Vol. XI (Railroad Digest),. 1901
Railroad Trainmen's Journal, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Railroad Telegrapher, Vol. XIX, 1902; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,. 1903
Railway and Locomotive Engineering, Vol. XV, Nos. 6 to 12, 1902, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Railway and Shipping World. Vols. I to VI, 1898 to June. . . . 1903
Railway Carmen's Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Railway Clerks' Association, Journal of. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Railway Conductor, Vol. XIX, 1902, Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Railway Machinery, Vol. I n.s. 1902
Retail Clerks' International Advocate, Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June, ... 1903
Shoe Workers' Journal, Vol. III, 1902; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Stationary Firemen's Journal, Vol. IV. 1902-1903
Stove Mounters' Journal, Vol. VI, 1901; Vol. VII, 1902; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Stone Cutters' Journal, Vol. XIV, 1900; Vol. XVI. 1902
Switchmen's Union Journal, Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 8, November, 1902 to June,. 1903
Tailor, The. Vol. XII, 1901-1902, Vol. XIII. 1902-1903
Tobacco Worker, Vol. VI, 1902; Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1903
Typographical Journal, Vols. XVIII, XIX, 1901; XX, XXI. . . . 1902
Union Boot and Shoe Worker, Vol. II, 1901; Vol. III. 1902

Union Labour Advocate, Vol. III, Nos. 6 to 10 1903
United Hatters' Journal, Vol. IV 1901

OTHER PERIODICALS.

American Journal of Sociology. Vol. VIII 1902-1903
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. XXI 1903
Charities, Vol. VIII, 1902, Vol. X 1903
Economic Review, Vol. XII, 1902, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 and 2 1903
Journal of Political Economy, Vol. I to Vol. XI, No. 3 1892-1903
Musée Social : Mémoires et Documents, January to June 1903
Musée Sociale, Annales, January to June 1903
National Civic Federation, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2 1903
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. XVII 1902-1903
Political Science, Quarterly, Vol. I, 1886 to Vol. XVII 1902
Social Service, Vol. VII 1903
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of, Vol. LXVI, Part 1 1903

VII. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

DURING the year the department has had many requests for information from public bodies, societies and individuals, in regard to matters on which it was expected the department might be informed. Wherever possible the department has supplied in detail information asked for, and in some instances has undertaken special investigations with a view to ascertaining facts not already in its possession. These requests have come from many parts of the world, and have had reference to a variety of subjects. Amongst others, the following might be mentioned as typical :—

A. REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS.

The *Federal Government of the United States.*—Information as to the work of the Department of Labour, and of Statistical Bureaus in Canada; reports and sources of information on Canadian industrial conditions.

The *State of Iowa.*—Information concerning labour laws in Canada.

The *Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.*—Information concerning the lumber industry in Canada, and as to the use of a bricklaying machine in Canada.

The *Russian Government.*—Information as to regulations for the protection of labour, the length of working days, holidays, &c., in Canada.

The *Belgian Government.*—Information as to legal decisions affecting labour in Canada.

The *Government of the Netherlands.*—Information regarding arbitration and conciliation in Canada.

The *Government of New Zealand.*—Information as to conciliation in Canada.

B. REQUESTS FROM SOCIETIES—PUBLIC BODIES.

Committee of Wage Earning Children, London, Eng.—Information concerning the employment of children in Canada.

The *Musee Social, Paris, France.*—Information concerning conciliation and arbitration in Canada.

The *International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland.*—Information as to the work of the department, laws of the Dominion and provinces affecting labour and information regarding inspection in Canada.

The *Technological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia.*—Information regarding industrial conditions in Canada.

The *National Civic Federation, New York, U.S.*—Information as to Labour Unions in Canada.

California Promotion Committee, San Francisco.—Information concerning rates of wages in Canada.

Society of Chemical Industry, New York.—Information concerning rates of wages in Canada.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.—Information regarding legislation affecting labour in Canada.

Settlers' Association of British Columbia.—Information regarding agricultural labour in Canada.

Dominion Literary Company.—Information as to publications relating to labour organizations.

C. REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

A great many requests have been received from individuals. Among the numbers were requests from authors for information on subjects upon which they were writing, from secretaries of unions, officers of societies, teachers, students, employers, workingmen and others. A large number of these requests related to general industrial conditions in Canada or to conditions in special industries and trades, to rates of wages in particular trades, to conciliation and arbitration, strikes and lock-outs, rates of wages, opportunities and conditions of employment and settlement, Canadian trades unions, cost of living in Canada, condition of child and female labour, labour laws, sources of information, and to such miscellaneous topics as mortgage credit, domestic science, employers' liability, compensation for injuries, farm labour, population, pauper labour, Canadian development, &c. &c.

Scarcely a day passes that the department has not occasion to answer some inquiry or to make some special investigation apart from its general work, and there are frequently several requests for information in a single day. The total number of official replies mailed during the year is very considerable.

The Circulation of the 'Labour Gazette.'

The circulation of the *Gazette* has increased considerably during the past year, with the result that the work in connection with the mailing, and other work necessitated thereby, has largely increased. The *Gazette*, moreover, is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. The subscription rate and price of the *Gazette* being small in no way diminishes the amount of work connected with the making of entries, acknowledging receipts, the sending of renewal blanks, &c., &c., all of which work has increased during the year. A large number of sample copies are also mailed from the office of the department from time to time.

During the past fiscal year the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of annual subscriptions was 7,037, indicating an increase of 1,389 in the number of paid subscriptions over the previous year. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal years covered by the period from 1900 to 1903 :

CIRCULATION OF LABOUR GAZETTE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR GAZETTE, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES III. A. R., No. 8.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free Distribution.	Total Circulation.	Increase over Previous Year
1900-1	4,394	2,158	6,912	
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370	1,458
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794	2,424

Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and other labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the division of copies mailed on account of exchange and free list :—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (includes federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers)	338
Trade papers and labour journals	104
	442

Free List.

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions	81
Members of Parliament and Senators	291
Boards of Trade	157
Newspapers	650
Labour Organizations	1,332
Correspondents (three copies to each)	93
	2,604

VIII. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the department is derived solely from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1902-3, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to $1,097.68, being an increase of $36.55 over the revenue of 1901-2, and an increase of $296.01 over the revenue of 1900-1.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, III. A.R.—No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*..		$1,142 23
From the sale of single and bound copies..		29 44
		$1,171 67
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions..	$ 72 60	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions..	1 04	
Refunded..	0 35	
		73 99
Net revenue..		$ 1,097 68

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the year ending June 30, 1903, was $35,582.67. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenditure on account of printing incurred by the department, all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of fair wages officers in the preparation of

schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts, and the investigation of complaints as to alleged violation of conditions, travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, and all other expenses of the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1904

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1905

36—1905.] *Price, 0 cents.*

8101
A4

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD :

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1904. which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. MULOCK,

Minister of Labour.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, December 1, 1904.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

1904

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1904.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The work of the department has increased considerably during the past year. Not only has the work of previous years been continued on a more thorough and extensive scale, but entirely new duties have been added. Most important in connection with the latter has been the administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which was introduced in the House of Commons, March 17, 1903, and was assented to on July 10, of that year. Additional work has also been occasioned by the publication during the year of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia. The report was completed early in the month of July, but much of the evidence had to be extended in the department after that time. The evidence and exhibits were prepared for publication, and the proof read and revised in the department.

The completed volume of the *Labour Gazette* for the year 1903-4 shows an addition of 230 pages compared with the volume of the year preceding, and of 500 pages

compared with the volume of the *Gazette* for 1901-2. As the *Gazette* contains the statistical and descriptive information relating to industrial conditions in the Dominion as gathered by the department and prepared for publication, the increase in the size of the *Gazette* is a good indication of the increased work which the department has undertaken and carried out in connection with that publication.

The duties of the fair wages officers have also been more onerous during the year than in any year preceding, the number of fair wages schedules prepared for other departments of the government being considerably in excess of those required in previous years.

Only in the number of cases of intervention under the Conciliation Act of 1900, was there a falling off as compared with previous years. This, however, is not to be attributed to any want of appreciation of the services of the department in this regard as compared with previous years, but to the fact that the industrial disputes of importance were fewer during the fiscal year 1903-04 than in any former year of the department's existence. Intervention was requested in connection with the most important disputes, and it was undoubtedly owing to the influence of the department, among the other causes, that the strike record, considered from the view point of industrial peace was as favourable as it was.

In no previous year has the correspondence of the department been so extensive or varied. Requests for information on industrial conditions and on matters of concern to labour in Canada have been received from many parts of the world, and from a large number of organizations and individuals in the Dominion, and all have received careful acknowledgment.

Staff of the Department.

No additions or changes were made to the inside staff of the department during the year. The staff of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered 34 at the end of the year.

The following appointments for cities and districts not previously represented on the staff of the correspondents to the *Gazette* were made during the year :

Mr. John Moffatt, correspondent for Sydney, N.S., and district.

Mr. James A. Wiley, correspondent for St. Catharines, Ont., and district.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, correspondent for Peterborough, Ont., and district.

Mr. E. Barry, correspondent for Sault Ste. Marie and district.

Mr. Walter C. Macdiarmid, correspondent for Belleville, resigned his position during September, 1903, and was succeeded as correspondent by his brother, Mr. H. C. Macdiarmid, during November of that year. In May, 1904, a second correspondent was appointed for the city of Montreal, the appointee being Mr. T. J. Griffiths of that city.

Classification of the Work.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which a review of the work of the past year is given in this report :

1. Preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette.*

2. Settlement of industrial disputes under Conciliation Act, 1900.

3. The carrying out of the Fair-Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900.

4. The Railway Labour Disputes Act.

5. Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia.

6. Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

7. The library of the department.

8. Correspondence and other work of the department.

9. Revenue and expenditure.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE *Labour Gazette* is published monthly, and contains as regular features of each issue a general summary of industrial and labour conditions in Canada during the preceding month, reports of local correspondents from the several cities of the Dominion, statistical tables and descriptive articles on strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents, the immigration and colonization movement, Canadian trade and revenue, new labour organizations formed, recent industrial inventions, and fair-wages schedules embodied in Government contracts, reviews of official reports of government departments and bureaus in this and other countries of interest to labour, reports of legal decisions in Canadian courts affecting labour, are also regular monthly features. In addition to the regular features are a number of special articles relating to subjects of contemporary interest to the industrial classes in the Dominion, and articles and statistical tables embodying the results of special investigations made by the department.

Monthly Summary of Industrial and Labour Conditions.

The article on industrial and labour conditions which appears in each issue of the *Labour Gazette* is intended to give in concise form a comprehensive review of the general condition and tendency of the labour market in Canada during the month preceding that in which it is published, and an account of the most important industrial happenings during that time. The article is based largely on the reports sent to the department by its correspondents in the several cities of the Dominion, but considerable use is also made of information gathered from the press through the agency of the clipping bureau in the department, and of information obtained by the department through correspondence, and in other ways.

An effort has been made during the year to improve this summary of industrial and labour conditions by way of increasing the amount of material which it contains and of presenting the information in a more definite and systematic form. So far as possible, the order followed is the same in the articles of the several numbers. In the opening paragraphs, a brief summary is given of the main features in the reports of the correspondents to the *Gazette* and of other information relating to industrial activity, the geographical distribution of industrial activity being particularly noted. In paragraphs immediately following, reference is made to important changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the department as having taken place during the preceding month, and to variations in prices or rentals affecting the cost of living, also a brief statement as to the more important developments of the month affecting industry adversely, such as unfavourable weather conditions, strikes and lockouts, fires, industrial disasters and the like. Conditions in the several industries are then dealt with in detail under the headings of agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and transport. A paragraph summing up the conditions in the vari-

ous trades in added, and the article concludes with a reference to such subjects of general interest to labour, as important meetings of labour and industrial associations, manual training, municipal ownership, &c. A series of notes of the month are added at the close of the article.

An important feature in connection with this article is the addition which has been made during the year of a tabular statement, showing at a glance the condition of employment in the several trades and industries in the different cities. In this table the several trades are grouped side by side at the head of vertical columns to the left of which are given the cities of the Dominion, arranged as located from east to west. Under each trade and opposite each city is indicated the condition of the industry or trade during the month according as the employment has been favourable or unfavourable, the words 'active,' 'busy' and 'very busy,' being used to indicate favourable conditions, and the words 'quiet,' 'dull,' 'very dull,' to indicate unfavourable conditions. The table as a whole, especially when compared with the tables of previous month, serves as a useful barometer of conditions prevailing in the several trades over the Dominion as a whole.

Reports of Local Correspondents.

It is gratifying to report that the correspondents to the *Gazette* in the several cities have almost without exception, shown an appreciable improvement during the year in the manner in which they have discharged their duties, not only in connection with the written monthly reports but also in connection with other services required of them from time to time by the department, such as the supplying of satistical returns and information of a special nature. The practice adopted during the year 1902 of having all reports made on official forms requiring a uniform arrangement of the subject matter dealt with, has been continued.

Industrial Accidents in Canada.

An important feature added to the *Gazette* for the first time during the past year was a monthly article and table dealing with industrial accidents occurring to workingmen in the course of their employment in different parts of the Dominion. In previous years special articles appeared from time to time in reference to industrial accidents which were in the nature of disasters, but no attempt was made by the department to ascertain either the total number of accidents happening to workingmen in the several industries and trades or to classify the causes, nature and results of such accidents. The subject, though one of the greatest importance to workingmen, was not undertaken by the department at an earlier time, owing to the limited means at its disposal for gathering and classifying information. With the addition of another member to the staff it was possible, however, to undertake this, as well as other important branches of work during the year. Since November, 1903, each issue of the *Gazette* has contained a statistical table giving a record of industrial accidents arising during the preceding month, concerning which the department has been able to secure detailed information. The locality in which the accident has occurred, the nature of

the accident, the date of its happening and a statement of its cause and result are given in this table. A further classification is made according to the trades and industries, only such accidents being taken into account as have been sustained by workmen in the performance of their duties, and resulted in the loss of life or limb, or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. A descriptive article has also been given in which a careful analysis of the statistical table is made by trades and industries and an extended account given of the most serious accidents reported during the month.

In securing the information embodied in this monthly statement, the department has relied largely upon its own correspondents, the co-operation of other government departments, and the press. Much available information has also been secured by correspondence with individuals or companies concerned. Wherever possible, particulars of each accident reported have been obtained in detail on a blank form specially prepared by the department for use in this connection, a copy of which is given herewith. Correspondents to the *Gazette*, report on industrial accidents in their localities upon the forms supplied to them, and also forward to the department such newspaper references to accidents in their localities as they may obtain and are able to verify. Among the government departments to which the Department of Labour is especially indebted for assistance in securing returns of accidents are the Bureau of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the office of the factory inspectors of Ontario, and the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa. All of these departments have co-operated with the Department of Labour in forwarding each month a return of accidents reported to them. The clipping bureau of the department has been utilized as a means of gathering supplementary accounts of industrial accidents recorded in the press.

As stated, the first statistical table on industrial accidents appeared in the November, 1903, number of the *Gazette*, and the returns which have been given since from month to month are quite sufficient to indicate that too much importance cannot be attached to them. For example, the record by months of workmen killed outright by accidents while actively engaged in their regular employments is shown by the information collected in the department and published in the *Gazette*, to have been as follows :—

October	49
November	61
December	42
January	75
February	69
March	59
April	59
May	78
June	76

In other words, it is shown by these records that no less than 568 workmen were killed outright in Canada during the 9 months from October, 1903, to June, 1904, inclusive, because, for the most part, of the precarious nature of the occupations

in which they were engaged. The number who have been injured to the extent of their industrial efficiency being for all time impaired, was naturally very much larger. Taking account of the first six months of the year, 1904, the tables published in the *Gazette* give the following record of persons injured, classified according to trade or industry :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV A. R.—No. 1.

STATISTICAL table showing number of persons killed or injured by accidents in Canada during the months January to June, 1904, inclusive, classified according to trades or callings.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	KILLED.	INJURED.	TOTAL.
Agriculture	46	35	81
Fishing and hunting	9	3	12
Lumbering	43	41	84
Mining	49	62	111
Building trades	19	61	80
Metal trades	41	229	270
Woodworking trades	6	89	95
Railway service	101	163	264
General transportation	38	88	126
Printing trades	..	2	3
Food and tobacco preparation	3	24	27
Clothing trades	1	7	8
Leather trades	3	1	4
Textile trades	..	6	6
Unskilled labour	5	35	40
Miscellaneous	36	166	202
Total	400	1,013	1,413

The record in the *Gazette* does not pretend to be complete. There are doubtless many accidents, numbers of which result fatally, and which workmen receive in the course of their employment, of which the public never hears. The information contained in the *Gazette* is, however, authentic and reliable as far as it goes, and is quite sufficient to indicate the nature and extent of this inevitable incident of modern industrial conditions which workingmen as a whole are obliged to face. The mere fact that the tables prepared by the department for the first time, and for only part of the year are sufficiently complete to show that in the course of a single year between 700 and 1,000 men are killed outright in Canada while pursuing their regular employments, that between 2,000 and 3,000 are permanently injured, is of itself enough to direct the attention of legislators and all persons of human sympathies to the need of devising means whereby the community may be spared this sacrifice of life and human energy. In the analysis given in the *Labour Gazette* of the causes of these several accidents will be found the first clue to an intelligent method of reform. Considered from this point of view, it will be seen that the department in presenting from month to month and year to year reliable records of this kind is performing through the *Labour Gazette* a service, not only of the highest importance to workmen and those interested in the betterment of their condition, but also a service of the first importance to the community as a whole and the public generally.

The following is a copy of the blank statistical form used by the department in obtaining and recording the information on industrial accidents.

COPY OF BLANK FORM USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN OBTAINING RETURNS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA,

STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES F.
BLANK FORM NO. 1.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Industrial Accidents during the Month of..... ....

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	AGE. (State if over 21 or under.)	SEX. (State if male or female.)	NATURE OF INJURY. (State if fatal or serious results.)	CAUSE OF REMARKS. (Any particulars throwing light on cause of injury, and further details as to its nature.)

Information sent in by.. ....

....
(Date)

....
(Address)

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours.

A marked improvement was made during the year, in the method adopted by the department in collecting information on changes in current rates of wages and hours of labour and in the method of presenting this information. In previous years articles have been published, reviewing in a general way the changes which have taken place. During the past year for the first time the matter has been presented in tabular form, the statistical tables, which are published quarterly showing in the case of every change in wages or hours of labour, particulars as to the class of work-people affected, the date of the change, the average weekly schedule of remuneration and hours before and after the change, the amount of the change per week, and the manner in which the change was brought about. The information is further classified according to industries and trades. By having this information published quarterly an opportunity is given of corresponding with business concerns, labour organizations and individuals with a view to having the published facts as complete and accurate as possible.

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent by the department to parties directly or indirectly interested in the wages or hours changes of which the department has received notice. In addition, however, to the circular letter, the department has sought to complete its records by means of official correspondence.

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN SECURING RETURNS OF CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, 190

SIR,—The Department of Labour is desirous of obtaining a complete and accurate record of changes in the rates of wages and hours of employment taking place, from time to time, in the different trades in Canada, for publication in the *Labour Gazette*, which is issued monthly.

These statistics are collected and published by the Department in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

The department has been informed of a recent change in
and that the matter is one of concern to

In order that the department's account of this change may be as accurate as possible, a request is being made of the interested parties, or their representatives, for a statement of the facts in so far as they are to be ascertained. I therefore inclose herewith two blank forms, with the request that you will have the kindness to fill out one of these blanks, in so far as you are able to supply the information in regard to the points indicated, giving any such additional information as may seem to you desirable, and return it at your earliest convenience to this department. The second blank is sent you in case you may desire to retain it for purpose of an exact memorandum of the information sent in by you to the department.

As it is the intention to compile tables from the information herein requested for the *Labour Gazette*, it would assist the department materially if you would have the kindness to return the inclosed form as soon after receiving it as possible.

I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have to add that any information you may be good enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

A copy of the blank forms referred to in above communication, on which information relating to changes in wages and hours is under the present arrangement collected by the department, is as follows :

COPY OF BLANK FORM USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN OBTAINING RETURNS OF CHANGES OF RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CANADA.

Reference No. . . . . .

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Locality. . . . . Trade or Industry affected. . . . . .

Classes of workpeople affected.	Firm or Establishment affected.	Approximate number of workpeople affected.		Particulars as to actual changes affected.	Changes in Wages. State the wages per head in a full week, exclusive of overtime pay.*		Changes in Hours. State working hours per week, exclusive of meal time and overtime.		Date from which change took effect.
		Male.	Female.		Before change.	After change.	Before change.	After change.	

* Where there has been a change in piece rates please give approximately the effect on a full week's earnings, exclusive of overtime.

PARTICULARS as to how change was brought about. . . . . .

(State whether result of voluntary concession, demand of workmen, strike, or lockout.)

. . . . . .

. . . . . Signature. . . . . .

. . . . . Date. . . . . .

D. L. Form No. 4—2,000-17-4-03.

The correspondents of the *Gazette* have been required to report on blank schedule forms similar to the one given here, of changes taking place in their cities and districts. The clipping bureau of the department has also been utilized as a means of obtaining from the press notices of particular changes and sources of information.

In the September, 1903, issue of the *Gazette*, statistical tables were published relating to changes in wages and hours which have taken place during the first nine months of the calendar year 1903. In the four succeeding numbers of the *Gazette* similar articles covering the changes reported to the department during the preceding month were given. It was found, however, somewhat difficult to obtain information of the detailed character required in time for publication in the regular monthly article. It was, accordingly, decided to publish the statistical tables on changes in rates of wages and hours quarterly in the July, October, January and April issues of the *Gazette*, these months being selected as affording the best opportunity of reviewing the spring, summer, autumn and winter changes, respectively.

A special paragraph was introduced into the article on industrial and labour conditions during the month, in which reference was made to changes of wages and hours or tendencies arising during the preceding month, detailed information being reserved, however, for the quarterly tables. The first quarterly tables appeared in the April, 1904, *Gazette*. Accompanying the tables in each case has been a descriptive and explanatory article in which, as far as possible a statement in regard to every change recorded has been given, together with an estimate of the effect upon the weekly wages bill in the several trades and industries.

Some of the results which have been disclosed during the year in the above series of articles may be briefly referred to. During the first nine months of the calendar year of 1903, 208 changes affecting 26,073 work-people were reported to the department, nearly all of which were of the nature of increases. During September four increases in wages affecting 721 work-people were reported with one reduction in wages and one reduction in hours. During October, 1,807 work-people were affected by sixteen changes, all of which were either increases in wages or decreases in hours, or both. The November changes numbered ten, and with one exception either increases in wages or decreases in hours. During December there were twelve changes of which ten were increases. The record for the balance of the winter season of 1903-04 included twelve increases in wages, four decreases in hours, and four increases in hours. It will be seen from this statement that the tendency in wages during the past year in Canada has been strongly in an upward direction.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

Publication has been continued in each number of the *Gazette* of a special article with an accompanying statistical table giving a record for the preceding month of the different strikes and lock-outs reported to the department as in existence throughout the Dominion. As in previous years, the disputes which commenced during the month immediately previous to that for which the *Gazette* appears, have been grouped

together in the table, and those which had been continued from the previous months set forth in a separate division in the descriptive article, the main features of the more important disputes have been described. The method of presenting an analysis of the situation each month in the form of a smaller tabular statement covering the main features of the situation has been continued, the analysis showing the number and magnitude of the disputes, the loss in working days occasioned thereby, the trades chiefly affected and the causes of the disputes. The utmost care has been taken to render this monthly statement as accurate as possible and to include every dispute occurring in the Dominion.

An extended review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during the calendar year 1903 was presented in the January issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Tables were included in this article summarizing the main features of the industrial disputes of the year, and carefully analysing the record for the year under such headings as, the number of workmen involved, the record according to trades, months and provinces, causes and results of disputes, methods of settlement, &c. The record in all these particulars was carefully compared with those of the two preceding years. In the article accompanying these tables a general description of the industrial unrest prevailing during the year was given with brief references to the more important strikes and lockouts including the strikes of coal miners and railway employees in British Columbia which were settled by the Royal Labour Commission, the strikes in the building trades and longshoremen at Montreal, the strikes and lockout of shoe workers at Quebec, and the strikes in the building trades at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other points.

Among the important facts disclosed by this inquiry, mention may be made of the following : During the calendar year 1903 there were 160 trade disputes reported to the department as against 123 in 1902 and 104 in 1901. The loss in working days amounted to 752,181, as against 163,125 in 1902 and 684,283 in 1901. By trades the record was as follows :—

Trades.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
Building	14	28	44
Metal	23	31	17
Woodworking	4	10	9
Textile	6	1	5
Clothing	10	9	11
Foods, tobacco preparation	9	10	6
Leather	1	3	4
Printing and bookbinding	2	3	3
Transport	4	4	18
Longshoremen	5	4	4
Mining	5	3	9
Fishing	2	1	1
Unskilled	11	6	9
Miscellaneous	8	10	20
Total	104	123	160

The months in which the various disputes occurred during the three years are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Number of Disputes.			Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	
January	7	8	6	21
February	3	5	12	20
March	13	12	22	47
April	12	20	23	55
May	7	27	29	63
June	23	18	23	64
July	14	7	15	36
August	5	6	11	22
September	5	9	7	21
October	5	4	6	15
November	7	7	3	17
December	3	..	3	6
Total	104	123	160	387

By provinces the record was as follows :—

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.			Total.
	1901.	1902.	1903.	
Nova Scotia	5	12	7	24
Prince Edward Island	..	2	..	2
New Brunswick	3	7	7	17
Quebec	29	20	33	82
Ontario	53	65	83	201
Manitoba	3	8	1	12
North-west Territories	..	1	5	6
British Columbia	10	8	24	42
Total	103	125	160	385

With regard to causes of disputes, the following table contains the record for the three years :—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
For increase in wages	48	54	60
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7
For decrease in hours	1	7	8
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13
Against conditions of employment	..	5	5
For recognition of union	..	5	5
Sympathetic	..	9	10
Miscellaneous	16	12	29

The methods pursued in arriving at a settlement, are shown in the following :—

Method.	Number of Disputes.		
	1901.	1902.	1903
Arbitration	5	6	6
Conciliation	6	5	14
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77
Replacement of men	13	12	15
Return to work on employers' terms	13	20	26
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12

The results of the disputes of 1901, 1902 and 1903 are shown as follows :—

Results.	Number.			
	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total.
In favour of employers	40	35	46	121
In favour of employees	39	46	45	130
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	101
Terms unknown or not settled	..	4	10	14

The Immigration and Colonization Movement.

An important development of the year affecting industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada was the scale on which immigration and colonization took place. The distribution of the immigrants and the progress of settlement in Western Canada was regarded with great interest both by employers and employees. Special articles dealing with the character and extent of the movement from month to month were published in the *Labour Gazette* throughout the year. Tables relating to the number of immigrant arrivals (the immigrants landed each month being classified according as they came from Great Britain, the United States and the continent of Europe) the number of homestead entries granted, the nationalities of homesteaders, and the number of land patents issued in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, were published each month, the information being supplied by courtesy of the Department of the Interior. A descriptive account of the main characteristics of the movement during the preceding four weeks based on references contained in the press, information secured from immigration and colonization societies, &c., was also given. In this connection references were made to such topics as the arrival and settlement of the all-British colony at Lloydminister, the progress of colonization under the auspices of the provincial governments and of different immigration and colonization societies, the facilities of the transportation companies for handling the immigration traffic, the land sales of transportation and other ecompanies in the west, oriental immigration, juvenile immigration and the like.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

The importance of reporting current statistics in trade and revenue, as one index of the condition of labour and industry, was recognized at an early date by the department in the preparation of its monthly review of industrial and labour conditions. In previous years a brief reference of this nature was included in the monthly summary of industrial conditions. During the past year the value of this material has been increased by giving particulars in more detail in a separate article. A brief review, of 'Canadian Trade and Revenue,' has accordingly been published monthly the subject being dealt with under the headings 'Foreign Trade,' 'Imperial Trade,' 'Domestic Trade,' and 'Canadian Revenue.' Special information with regard to imports, exports, revenue, &c., has been obtained through the courtesy of the Department of Customs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce, Canada. In the preparation of the paragraph on Domestic Trade, use is also made of information supplied by the local correspondents to the *Gazette*, and financial and trade journals dealing with Canadian conditions.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

The department has continued to publish monthly in the *Gazette* brief accounts of the more important legal decisions affecting labour rendered in the courts throughout Canada. Over seventy decisions in all were reported in this way, during the past year, citation being made in each case of the name of the prosecutor and the defendant, the court in which the case was tried, the name of the presiding judge, and the time and place of the decision. As in previous years some of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts bearing more particularly on the status of labour organizations were also reported. In the decisions reviewed during the past year in the *Gazette* the following were the more important subjects dealt with :—Voluntary risks of employees; justifiable dismissals; the guarding of dangerous machinery; the restraint of trade; actions against trade unions; the effect of promises of re-employment; manual labour; employers' liability to pay pensions; accidents causing death; culpable negligence of employees; defective machinery; desertion of employment; damages for accidents; employment of alien labour; employment of Chinese under ground; trial by jury; injunctions against unions; the use of union labels by civic corporations; contributory negligence of employees; liability of strangers for negligence ; obligations of truckmen ; duty of employees to employers ; intoxication of street railway employees; providence society regulations; forced agreement with unions; regulations of benefit societies; employers' liability; damages at common law; unauthorized conduct of fellow workmen; breaches of contract; duty of parties using dangerous machinery; damages for loss of an eye; liability of contractors for delay caused by strike; liability for defective boiler; Sunday observance; employers' liability for carelessness of employees; right of employers to have a black list ; right of employers to dismiss employees ; liability of employer for defective machinery and for lack of proper supervision of work; the interpretation of terms of agreement; the extorting of money from employees by agents of employers and others, &c.

Special Investigations Conducted by the Department.

A number of special investigations into subjects of importance and interest to labour were conducted by the department during the year. Some had been begun in previous years and were continued, other investigations were undertaken for the first time. Of the latter, the most important had to do with the subject of current rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion, in connection with which a large amount of information was collected and published in part during the year.

Rates and Tendencies of Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada.

An extensive investigation into the subject of current rates of wages and hours of labour in the several trades and industries throughout Canada, was one of the first duties to which the department turned its attention after its establishment in August, 1900. The results of this investigation were embodied in a series of tables, publication of which was extended through some twenty issues of the *Gazette*.

An investigation of a somewhat similar nature to that carried out in 1900-01 was undertaken during the past year. The scope of the investigation, however, was materially enlarged so as to embrace information in regard to past tendencies of wages and hours over a period of several years as well as statistics on present conditions. The following copy of the circular communication which was sent out by the department in this regard and which was accompanied by a blank form on which the information requested was to be filled in, will explained the nature and scope of the investigation :

COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
Ottawa, June 6, 1904.

SIR,—The Department of Labour has commenced a special investigation in regard to the tendency of the rates of wages and hours of labour in Canada in the industries and trades of the Dominion, the results of which will be published in the *Labour Gazette*.

This investigation is being undertaken in pursuance of section 10, chap. 24, 63-64 Victoria (An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, and to provide for the publication of statistical and industrial information, assented to July 18, 1900,) which provides that the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour.

To secure accurate and adequate information on this important subject, the department has to rely on the co-operation of persons who are in a position, from the knowledge which they have of past and present conditions, to supply particulars in regard to conditions in the trade or industry with which they may be connected.

This communication is being sent to you with the respectful request that you would have the kindness to assist the department by filling in on the blank form which is inclosed herewith such particulars in regard to your trade or business as you may be able to give. The form inclosed will indicate sufficiently the nature of the information required. It is only necessary to add by way of explanation that what the department is most anxious to ascertain is the rates of wages or hours of labour generally current over particular periods of time specifying the latter with as near an approach to complete accuracy as may be possible.

It would assist the department in the preparation of statistical tables which it is intended to compile from the returns received, if, in the event of your being unable, for lack of space or other reasons, to give the information desired in the spaces specified on the form, you would give such particulars as you may have in the form of a general statement, mentioning also to the department other possible reliable sources from which information on the points in question might be obtained.

I inclose herewith an envelope to be used in returning the schedule to the department, and desire to inform you that no postage is required on replies sent in by you.

I have further to add that any information you may be kind enough to furnish will be used for statistical purposes only, and will not be published under your name.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

P.S.—An early reply to this communication will materially assist the department in furthering this investigation.

The following is a copy of one of the blank forms mentioned in the above communication, as used in collecting this information. The schedule has reference to the building trades, but the forms used for the other groups of trades were in all respects the same except as to the names of the classes of labour specified :

COPY OF BLANK FORM USED BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN OBTAINING INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF WAGES AND HOURS IN CANADA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION IN REGARD TO THE TENDENCY OF THE RATE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

THE BUILDING TRADES.

Locality.....

CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATES OF WAGES.*					HOURS OF LABOUR.				
	IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			AT PRESENT TIME.		IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			AT PRESENT TIME.	
	Year in which change took place.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per hour.	Rate paid prior to date given. Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	Year in which change took place.	Hours current prior to date of change. Per day—1st 5 days of week.	Hours current prior to date of change. On Saturdays.	Per day 1st 5 days of week.	On Saturdays.
Bricklayers and Masons.....										
Carpenters and Joiners.....										
Lathers and Plasterers....										
Painters.....										
Plumbers.....										
Stonecutters...										
Builders' Labourers.....										

* Where an exact rate cannot be given, please state what might be regarded as a fair average rate.

Remarks:

Date,..... .....

.....
Signature of person supplying information.

The following groups of trades were included in the investigation :

1. Building trades.
2. Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.
3. Woodworking trades.
4. Printing and allied trades.
5. Clothing trades.
6. Food and tobacco preparation.
7. Mining trades.
8. Leather trades.
9. Textile trades.
10. Paper trades.
11. Transportation—electric.
12. Transportation—steam.

Communications and blank schedules were sent to employers engaged in the several trades specified, and to the different labour organizations interested, the names and addresses of the former being obtained from trade lists and business directories. Where there was no classification in the directories of firms included in the particular trades and industries, the whole directory was gone through with, for the purpose of obtaining the names and addresses of the firms desired. From the accompanying table, showing the number of communications mailed by the Department of Labour and returns received in connection with the special investigation up to the close of the fiscal year, 1903-04, it will be seen that 14,468 communications were addressed to employees and 903 to secretaries of labour unions, making a total of 15,371 communications mailed. Replies giving the information requested were received up to the end of the fiscal year, from 1,694 persons. Making allowance for the number of communications returned to the department as not having been received by the parties to whom they were addressed, the department had received replies at the end of the fiscal year from a little over 11 per cent of the persons to whom communications were mailed.

The information obtained from the communications sent to individual firms or persons interested, was supplemented by returns made by the several correspondents of the *Gazette*. It is the intention of the department prior to final publication of the returns, to supplement still further this information in regard to the number of trades by inquiries and investigation conducted personally by officers of the department. It is the intention of the department to publish the result of this investigation in the numbers of the *Labour Gazette* to be issued during the year 1904-05.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COMMUNICATIONS MAILED BY THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATION AS TO TENDENCY OF

LETTERS FORWARDED.

Trades.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	N.W.T.	B.C.	Total.
BUILDING TRADES.									
Firms addressed	278	268	3	762	3,671	112	2	123	5,219
Unions "	12	8	1	26	99	11	8	18	183
									5,402
METAL TRADES.									
Firms addressed	452	291	14	1,110	766	95	16	81	2,827
Unions "	5	10	.....	16	72	7	3	17	130
									2,957
WOODWORKING TRADES.									
Firms addressed	194	105	14	227	503	36	3	22	1,104
Unions "	1	.....	.....	7	34	.....	.....	3	45
									1,189
PRINTING TRADES.									
Firms addressed	105	62	11	117	627	25	80	60	1,087
Unions "	2	2	.....	7	26	3	3	10	53
									1,140
CLOTHING TRADES.									
Firms addressed	193	200	7	321	871	62	4	73	1,731
Unions "	1	1	.....	24	33	2	1	6	68
									1,799
FOOD & T. PREPARATION.									
Firms addressed	248	100	2	439	853	59	3	120	1,824
Unions "	.....	2	1	9	28	3	.....	7	50
									1,874
MINING.									
Co's addressed	17	1	.....	18	26	1	5	48	116
Unions "	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	43
									159
LEATHER TRADES.									
Firms addressed	18	45	9	27	101	16	8	8	232
Unions "	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	4	16
									248
TEXTILE TRADES.									
Firms addressed	3	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Unions "	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5
									34
PAPER TRADES.									
Firms addressed	8	4	.....	41	19	.....	.....	.....	72
Unions "	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6
									78
TRANSPORTATION.									
Electric Co's addressed	2	1	.....	9	27	1	.....	2	42
Unions addressed	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	2	9
									51
TRANSPORTATION.									
Steam Co's addressed.	13	23	.....	53	43	.....	6	7	145
Unions addressed	24	29	5	41	131	19	22	24	295
									490

Total firms addressed 14,468
Total unions addressed 903

Grand total 15,371

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES IV A. R.—No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND RETURNS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

RETURNS RECEIVED.

N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	N. W.T.	B. C.	Total.	—
49	46	4	99	373	14	6	23	624	
2	19	1	62	78	12	3	15	222	
12	11	2	17	67	5	2	1	117	
18	8	3	29	159	18	9	24	268	
14	1	.....	18	75	2	.....	7	117	
3	2	.....	16	59	7	.....	15	102	
10	.....	.....	6	7	.....	4	20	47	
4	1	.....	3	17	5	4	3	37	
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	
	2	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	12	
2	2	.....	3	14	1	.....	5	27	
13	16		19	42	8	8	10	116	

Total returns..... 1,694

In the December, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, publication of a series of articles dealing exclusively with hours of labour in Canada was begun. The extent to which the subject of hours of labour has been made a matter of legislation in Canada was first dealt with, a brief statement being given of the provisions relating to hours contained in the Factories and Shops Act of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and of the regulations of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia relating to the hours of labour in mines. In the February issue of the *Gazette* a table of hours of labour current in the building trades throughout Canada was given, a careful analysis being presented in an accompanying article. This investigation as to hours was subsequently merged in the larger investigation of current wages and hours of labour and their tendency.

The important special investigations into industrial and labour conditions conducted by the department during the fiscal year 1902-03 were continued during the past year, and a considerable amount of the information thus collected was published in the *Gazette*. The subjects dealt with in this connection were : (a) cost of living in Canada; (b) the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada ; and (c) labour legislation in Canada.

Cost of Living in Canada.

An investigation into cost of living in Canada was begun by the department in November, 1902, special efforts being made in view of the importance of the subject to secure as comprehensive information as possible for the whole Dominion.* Briefly, the methods adopted by the department in obtaining the desired information were : (a) by correspondence with leading retailers and dealers who were requested to furnish returns on blank schedules inclosed to them ; and (b) by personal investigation conducted by officers of the department in representative towns and cities. The investigation had for its object the obtaining of extensive and reliable first-hand quotations of current prices of the commodities which enter most largely into the consumption of the average family, and are commonly spoken of as the necessaries of life. These were presented in tables under the following groups : 1. Prices of provisions; 2. Prices of groceries ; 3. Prices of dry goods ; 4. Prices of clothing, boots and shoes, &c., and, 5. Rentals.

Publication of the returns relating to groceries and provisions was completed in volume III. of the *Gazette*, but the bulk of the information collected was first published during the past year, the series being continued from volume III. in three special articles published during the summer and autumn months, in which prices of dry goods and clothing throughout Canada, and the returns secured by the department with regard to rentals were set forth. Up to this point the information published by the department has been based wholly on returns received as the result of correspondence with retail merchants, real estate agents, &c., throughout the Dominion. A very valu-

* For a full statement of the methods adopted by the department in collecting this information, with copies of the circular letter, blank schedules, &c., issued, see annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1903, pags 19-28.

able article published by the department in connection with this investigation, however, was that with which the series was concluded in the December issue of the *Gazette*, which set forth in full the results of investigations personally conducted by officers of the department in Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London and other representative towns and cities. Retail prices of provisions, groceries, dry goods and clothing were quoted in this article in conformity with the plan upon which the preceding articles had been based, having been in each case verified on the spot by an officer of the department, who selected in each of the cities visited typical and representative retail establishments. An extensive table on rents, also the result of personal investigations, was added.

A special reference to the more important current variations in prices and rentals as reported in the press of the Dominion, and by correspondents of the *Gazette* was introduced during the year into the monthly summary of industrial and labour conditions published, with a view to indicating the general tendency of cost of living throughout the Dominion.

Statistics Relating to Labour Organizations.

The department has continued throughout the year to add to its information on the subject of the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada. In previous years, the results of the department's inquiry along these lines were presented in the form of a directory of existing labour organizations throughout the Dominion, based on information collected during the first year after the establishment of the department. Later, an investigation which, largely statistical in its nature, was conducted by the department with the object of obtaining information both as to the class and number of organizations in existence in the several trades and also of securing information of an historical nature with regard to the origin and growth of the organized labour movement in Canada, the dates on which the various organizations came into existence being given wherever possible. The tables embodying this information were published in volume III. of the *Gazette* and a statement with regard to the method of collecting the information, and of the difficulties with which the department had to contend, were contained in previous reports.*

In both of these branches of the inquiry substantial progress was made during the past year. Additional information collected during the period of publication of the tables on the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada, was set forth in an article and table published in the July issue of the *Gazette*, in which a summing up was given of the returns received up to that date. Publication was also begun in the February issue of the *Gazette* and concluded in the final issue of volume IV., of a new and revised directory of the labour organizations at present in existence in the Dominion, and of which the department had been able to secure official information. The name, number and locality of each organization was given, together with

* See reports of the Department of Labour for the years ending June 30, 1902 and 1903, pages 28 and 10 respectively.

the name and address of the secretary, the arrangement of the organizations in the table being alphabetically by localities. There were shown to be at present in existence in Canada two trade and labour congresses, three national associations of workpeople, twenty-three federations of trade unions, fifty-two trades and labour councils, and 1,539 local trade unions.

As in previous years, a record of new unions formed has been published from month to month in the *Gazette*. At the end of the calendar year, also, a review was given of the progress of labour organizations during 1903, in which it was shown that a total of 275 organizations had been formed in Canada during the year, distributed by provinces, as follows :

Province.	No. of Organizations formed.
Nova Scotia	26
Prince Edward Island	0
New Brunswick	22
Quebec	62
Ontario	125
Manitoba	10
North-west Territories	7
British Columbia	23
Total	275

By groups of trades the new labour organizations were as follows :—

Group of Trades.	Totals.
Agriculture	13
Fishing	1
Mining	13
Building trades	48
Metal	42
Woodworking	14
Clothing trades	5
Food and tobacco preparation	9
Printing and Allied Trades	7
Leather	3
Transport	61
General labour	20
Trades and Labour Councils	8
Miscellaneous	32
Total	275

Reports reached the department during the year of the disbanding of fifty-four organizations, making a net increase of 223 in the number of labour organizations in Canada during the calendar year 1903.

In connection with the work carried on by the department in obtaining information with regard to labour organizations, it may be mentioned that work was also begun during the year on a directory of employers' associations, including manufacturers' associations, master butchers' associations, master bakers' associations, master builders' societies, wholesale and retail merchants' associations, &c., and considerable progress made in collecting the desired information, though no publication of this material had been made up to the close of the fiscal year.

Labour Legislation in Canada.

The work of compiling and classifying the legislation of the Dominion and of the several provinces having an immediate bearing on the condition of labour and in-

dustry was also continued during the year. In dealing with this subject in previous years the department first took up such legislation as might be regarded as having been recommended by the particular nature of the employment to which it related. In this connection articles on legislation in Canada for the protection of employees in factories, shops, mines, on railways and ships, and about machinery were presented. Later the laws dealing more with the relations of employers and employees generally, as arising out of the labour contract were treated, and in this connection, the law relating to apprentices and minors in Canada was taken up. During the past year the existing statutes of the Dominion and of the provinces relating to the status of the aliens in Canada were summarized. The legal status of aliens in Canada was taken up in connection with the subject of immigration, and in connection with the hiring of labour in foreign countries under contract to perform service in the Dominion. The various Dominion and provincial regulations with regard to the establishment of immigration offices, the protection of immigrants, precautions to be taken against the importation of diseased or pauper or vicious immigrants, immigration aid societies, juvenile immigration, and oriental immigration, with special reference to recent legislation passed in British Columbia, were dealt with in detail. In connection with hiring and contract, the rights and disabilities of aliens were defined, and the chief provisions against the importations of foreigners under contract set forth. Supplementary legislation, such as that passed by the legislature of Ontario with regard to the manufacture of pine and pulp wood cut on Crown domains, and certain Dominion Acts relating to the coasting trade, the fishing industry, and the status of wreckers in Canadian waters, were also dealt with.

A special article on legislation in Canada for the preservation of the health of employees on public works was published during the year, in view, more particularly, of the extensive railway construction operations projected in the newly organized districts of the country to which the provisions of the Act apply. A brief description of the circumstances under which the Act had its origin, and of the regulations passed and other methods adopted for its enforcement were given in some detail.

The Weather Blockade in Ontario.

The most noteworthy of exceptional conditions directly affecting trade and industry during the year was the unusually severe weather which prevailed during the months of January and February in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, more particularly in the Southwestern peninsula of the former. Several branches of industry especially transportation, suffered severely. As the effects were so important and far-reaching, the department conducted a special investigation during the closing weeks of the winter, chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* into the leading features of the situation, the correspondents being requested to send special statements as to the direct and indirect effects of the weather blockade on the several trades and industries represented in their localities. This information was supplemented by correspondence conducted directly from the department, a circular letter being addressed to the leading transportation companies, and to such manufacturing and other firms as were reported to have suffered inconvenience as a result of the severe weather

conditions. The results were presented in an article on which the situation was reviewed from the standpoint of the several trades and industries, with a summing up of the general result upon conditions of employment.

Special Articles on Subjects of Current Interest.

Among other subjects dealt with in special articles in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned :—

1. Legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament and by the several provincial legislatures during the year affecting the condition of labour. Ten special articles were published in this connection including a special review of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, the text of which was also printed in full as an appendix to the *Gazette*. A special article was devoted to the legislation passed by the Dominion for the purpose of restricting Chinese immigration.

2. Labour congresses, conventions of manufacturers, meetings of employers' associations, &c., held during the year. The following were among the more important meetings thus reported : The annual convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons Unions of Ontario ; the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors ; the fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire ; the nineteenth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada ; the annual congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom ; the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; the annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities ; the sixth Canadian conference of charities and correction ; an interview of a delegation of the National Trades and Labour Congress with the Dominion government; the annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto ; and the annual convention of the Western Ontario Labour Educational Association.

3. Important trade disputes, including the strike of iron moulders at Toronto, the strike of the carpenters at Winnipeg, Man., and the strike of carpenters at Calgary, N.W.T. In the last two of these the intervention of the department was requested, and a settlement effected under the Conciliation Act, 1900. A special article was also devoted to the termination of the strike of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, as a result of the investigations conducted by the Royal Labour Commission in British Columbia.

In addition to the special reviews and reports above mentioned, references under a separate heading were made during the year in the *Labour Gazette* to the following subjects :—the organization of a co-operative association at Guelph, Ont.; the organization of a mutual benefit association by the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company ; the new regulations affecting the fishing industry in British Columbia, permitting the use of trap-nets, &c.; the irrigation project of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, near Calgary, Alta.; the appointment of a railway inspector ; the adoption of new apprenticeship articles by the Toronto Employers' Association ; the report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on conditions of em-

ployment in Canada ; the reorganization of the Toronto District Labour Council ; labour conditions in the fruit industry in Ontario ; and convictions under the Alien Labour Law at Rossland, B.C.

Special reports were also given of the appointment and proceedings during the year of different Royal Commissions issued by the Dominion government including the British Columbia Labour Commission, the commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Commission on Transportation.

Several industrial arbitrations which were held during the year were also given special reference, among them being the arbitration between the Masters Builders of Halifax, N.S., and the carpenters in their employ, the arbitrations in the brass working trades in Toronto, Ont., and in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, Que., and the appointment of a permanent board of Conciliation and Mediation at Hamilton, Ont.

Reviews of Blue-Books and Official Reports of Interest to Labour.

Under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus,' the *Gazette* as in previous years, has contained a number of reviews of the more important blue-books and official reports containing information with regard to labour and industrial conditions received at the department. Various publications by the Dominion government, the legislatures of the several provinces, the governments of Great Britain, the governments of the other colonies of the empire, the different European governments, and the state and federal governments of the United States, were thus reviewed. Among the publications to which reference was made in this way the following may be mentioned :

Papers relating to conference between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Ministers of self-governing colonies, 1902.

Fifteenth Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the Province of Ontario, 1902.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Great Britain, 1902.

Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, for the State of Virginia, 1902.

Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1902.

Ninth Annual Report of the Fruit Experimenting Stations, Ontario, 1902.

Bulletin No. 127, Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., works inspection by the Chief Inspector ; Proceedings during 1902, Great Britain.

Despatch of Colonial Secretary to the Governor General of Australia respecting the employment of white labour, April 17, 1903.

General Report of Mines and Quarries, 1902, Great Britain.

Report of draft regulations proposed for factories and workshops in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on, Great Britain.

Reports of fifteenth and sixteenth annual conventions of the International Association of Factory Inspectors.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics, on 'Sex in Industry.'

Year-book of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1902.

Special report regarding the growth of trade and material industries in the Dominion of Canada, published on the occasion of the fifth triennial meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Montreal, 1903.

List issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, of vessels on the register books of the Dominion of Canada on December 31, 1902.

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1902.

Report on slavery and free labour in the British East Africa Protectorate, Great Britain.

Report on an outbreak, Aukylospomiasis, in the Westphalian Colliery district in Germany, Great Britain.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for 1901-02.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902.

Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902.

First report of the Royal Commission on Coal supplies, Great Britain.

Mines and Quarries ; general report and statistics for 1902, Great Britain.

Report of Select Committee on Workmen's Trains, England.

General Report of the Board of Trade upon accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom, 1902.

Hours of Labour of Railway Employees (return in pursuance of section 4 of the Regulations of Railways Act, 1889), Great Britain.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, 1902-03.

Proceedings of the Association of Bureaus of Labour Statistics of America.

Annuaire de la législation du travail publié par l'Office du Travail de Belgique.

Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1902, Canada.

Annual Report of the Live Stock Association of the Province of Ontario, 1902.

Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1902.

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the North-west Territories, 1902.

Ninth abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1901-02.

Report of the Board of Trade respecting proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, Great Britain.

Report of the Officer-in-charge, Government Labour and Relief Station, 1902, Queensland, Australia.

Report on the workings of the Factories' and Shops' Act, 1902, New South Wales, Australia.

Thirty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts, 1903.

Annual Statistics of Manufacturers, 1902, Massachusetts.

Chemical Industries and Minerals in Kansas, U.S.A.; first Biennial Report of the Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry, 1901-02.

Irrigation in the North-west Territories of Canada, 1902.

Reports of the Harbour Commissioners of the most important harbours of Canada, 1902.

Detailed reports of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1902, Canada.

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, 1903, United States Department of Commerce and Labour.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 1902, United States.

Race in Industry, from the 34th Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labour.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, U.S.A.

First Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas, 1901-02.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for Iowa, 1901-02.

Rapports annuels de l'Inspection du Travail, Royaume de Belgique, 1902.

Tables of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Report of Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1902-1903.

Annual Reports of Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, 1902.

Fourth Report of the Board of Trade of proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, Great Britain.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1903.

Twenty-first Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1902. Also, Fourth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1, 1902.

Annuaire Statistique. Vingt-deuxième volume, 1902, Paris, France.

Statistiques Annuelles des Institutions d'Assistance, année 1901, Paris, France.

l'année, 1902, Paris, France.

Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1902. Paris, France.

Reports, returns and statistics of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1903.

Annual Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1903.

Trade Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions' Acts of 1882 and 1890, Great Britain.

Returns of accidents and casualties on the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the six months ending June 30, 1903.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Report on Wages of Farm Labour in the United States.

ESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1902, United States Department of Agriculture.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspection of Missouri for the year ending November 5, 1903.

Report of Select Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, 1903, Canada.

Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended June 30, 1903, Canada.

Report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Province of ntario, for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Monthly Bulletin No. 10 for December, 1903, issued by the Provincial Board of Health of ntario.

Second Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission to ecember 31, 1903.

Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission on labour conditions in South Africa.

Return relating to Seamen's Savings Banks in Great Britain.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1902-1903, Canada.

Report on Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, anada.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended ctober 31, 1903.

Reports of the Geological Survey on Mineral Production in Canada.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1903, on Canadian erchant Marine.

Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1903, Canada.

Fourth Report of the Bureau of Labour, Ontario, for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, 1903.

Eleventh Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, 1903.

Report of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, Ontario, for the year nding December 31, 1903.

Public Accounts, Ontario, for the year ended December 31, 1903.

Report of the Inspector of Liquor Licenses, Ontario, 1903.

Report of the Ontario Game Commission, 1903.

Thirty-third Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 1903.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, 1903.

Thirty-second Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, 1903.

Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works, Quebec, 1903.

Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, 1903.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information. Maryland, U.S.A., 1903.

Report on the Social and Industrial condition of the Negro in Massachusetts, 1904.

Report on Workmen's Trains, Great Britain, 1903.

Report on Railway Accidents in Great Britain, 1903.

Sixth Annual Report of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Die Fortschritte der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in den wichtigsten Staaten. Erster Teil. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statisischen Amt. Abteilung fur Arbeiterstatistik, Berlin ,Germany.

Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, 1902-03, Canada.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1903.

Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1903.

Report on Agriculture for the Province of New Brunswick, 1903.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, Ontario, 1903.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1903.

Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, 1903.

Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, 1903.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Ontario, 1903.

Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario, 1903.

Report of the Labour Commissioners of New South Wales, June 30, 1903.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Michigan, including the Eleventh Annual Report of the State Inspector of Factories.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut, U.S.A.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, U.S.A.

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada for the year ending December 30, 1903.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia for the year ending December 31, 1903.

Report on returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade, Great Britain, by the several Railway Companies.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics for the State of Maine, 1903.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics to the 76th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, 1903.

Summary of Seventeenth Annual Report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Arbeitszeit-verlangerungen (uberstunden) im Jahre, 1903, im Fabriksmassigen Betriebe. Wien. Aus des Kaiserlich-Konilichen Hof-und Staatdruckerei, 1904.

L'Industrie du Chiffon à Paris ; Imprimerie nationale, 1903.

Memorial explanatory of the reasons for an International Prohibition of Night Work for Women, issued by the Board of the International Association for Labour Legislation, 1904.

Special Reviews.

In addition to the above list of reports and blue-books reviewed under a standing heading in the *Labour Gazette* during the year a number of publications were given more extended reference in the pages of the *Gazette*. A list of the pulications reviewed in this way during the year is as follows :—

1. The report of the British Columbia Royal Labour Commission, dealing with the strikes of the U.B.R.E. employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in the coal mining industry of the province, and their settlement by the Commission, together with the findings of the Commission as to the proceedings of trade unions, and the general labour and industrial situation in British Columbia.
2. Special reports of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain on changes in wages and hours, and on strikes and lock-outs occurring in Great Britain during 1902.
3. A report on the operation of conciliation and trades boards in Great Britain taken from the annual report of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, Limited.
4. The twelfth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines,. containing statistical returns relating to the mineral production and the peat fuel industry of the province.
5. A bulletin of the Census Department, Ottawa, relating to the agricultural industry in Ontario.
6. A report on municipal trading and the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities in Great Britain, the United States and Canada, printed by order of the Ontario legislature.
7. A report of the committee on relations between employer and employees issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts containing extended reference to legislation affecting Profit Sharing, Industrial Arbitration, Hours of Labour, Employers' Liabilities, Boycotting, &c.
8. A report on Electric Lighting in Canada issued by the Dominion Statistician.
9. An article in the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour for January, 1904. 'on British Trade Unions and their effect in British Industry.'
10. A report of a special commission appointed by the Government of Quebec in 1902 to investigate matters pertaining to colonization and forest industries.
11. Preliminary report of the committee appointed by the Dominion Government in December, 1903, to investigate the electroéthermic process of iron ore smelting and steel manufacture in Europe.

In addition to the above special reviews, a compilation of the various bulletins issued by the Census Department relating to the agricultural industry in Canada was published in the January issue of the *Gazette*, the final bulletin of the series having been issued in December. Tables were constructed from the statistics contained in the bulletins with the object of showing at a glance the extent of the agricultural industry for the whole Dominion and for the several provinces, with reference more particularly to agricultural areas, fruit-growing, field crops, live stock, animal products and agricultural values.

II. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THE friendly intervention of the Department of Labour was requested on four different occasions during the year 1903-4, in connection with existing industrial disputes, the request coming in each instance from a different province of the Dominion. In one case the request was subsequently withdrawn, and in another not having been made until about three weeks after the strike to which it related had commenced, it was found that owing to the positions of the strikers having been filled in the interval, intervention was impossible. The other cases of intervention concerned the building trades in the cities of Calgary, N.W.T., and Winnipeg, Man., the strikes in these places being among the most important of the year. Altogether about 1,000 persons were directly concerned in the disputes in regard to which the department's intervention was requested, and of this number about 800 were immediately benefited by the settlements effected.

Compared with previous years the requests for intervention under the Conciliation Act were considerably fewer. This was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the number of large disputes between employers and employees was considerably less during the year 1903-04, than in the three years preceding, for which time the Conciliation Act has been in operation. The fact that the year 1903-04 was singularly free from many serious industrial disputes, is to be accounted for in part by the prosperity of the times; in part by many of the trade unions having recognized that strikes had become too frequent in preceding years, and that their continuance in any considerable number would mean serious injury to industry and trade ; and in part to a belief that conditions in some of the trades were as favourable as existing circumstances would permit.

In British Columbia, where the number and magnitude of disputes in preceding years had been so great as to necessitate the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes underlying their frequency, very few strikes or lockouts occurred, and practically none of sufficient importance to occasion serious industrial disturbance. Whilst the general causes already mentioned were applicable to British Columbia as well as to the rest of the Dominion, the report of the Commission was unquestionably a factor of considerable influence in bringing about a condition of industrial peace in that province.

It is also a signficant fact that there was no strike or lockout of importance on any of the railways of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1903-04. Among other causes accounting for this, is to be included the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which was passed during the parliamentary session of 1903, and assented to on July 10 of that year. This Act, which gave the government power to compel a reference of all matters in dispute between railway companies and their employees, in the first instance, to a committee of conciliation, and subsequently to a board of arbitration, to

conduct an investigation under oath, and prepare a report for the public, has had a tendency to make both parties hesitant of adopting a course not likely to be sanctioned by public opinion. The one important industrial dispute of the year between a railway company and its employees, and which, but for the Act would certainly have resulted in a strike, namely, the differences between the telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and that company, was, at the close of the year, being made the subject of reference under the provisions of the Act.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had, at the close of the fiscal year, 1903-04, been requested on 36 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900.

Settlement of Lockout in the Building Trades at Calgary, N.W.T.

The first industrial dispute of the year which was made the subject of reference under the Conciliation Act, was the lockout of carpenters at Calgary, N.W.T. The lockout was occasioned as a means of anticipating a strike, which, but for the action of the contractors who discharged their men, would have been declared on the following day. It took place on June 3, and had the effect of all but completely suspending operations in the building trades in Calgary, for a period of several weeks, just at the time of the year when conditions were most favourable for a profitable season's work.

During the month of May a number of teamsters, members of the Teamsters' Union of Calgary, endeavoured to secure a union rate of $50 per month from the master teamsters. Their request was granted by about five employers, but refused by a remaining ten. On June 1 the teamsters declared a strike, and appealed to other unions to assist them. The carpenters, in response to this appeal for sympathetic aid, decided on June 2 to give notice to the contractors by whom they were employed, that after June 4 they would not handle any lumber which might be hauled by non-union teamsters, who might take the place of teamsters on strike. Before this notice was given, however, some carpenters in the employ of one contractor, refused to work on lumber which had been brought by non-union teamsters. The contractors thereupon met together and decided to lockout all carpenters in their employ who were members of a union. This action was taken jointly with other employers in the building and lumber trades, who, having formed a sort of employers' association, agreed to stand together with the view of crushing out union labour. This position was abandoned by all save the carpenters' contractors, within ten days after the general lockout occurred in July, as all employers had not joined the association, and some refused to take a stand of the kind.

The teamsters' strike continued to the end of June, when it was finally declared off, the places of most of the union teamsters having been filled, and the union not having sufficient funds to permit of a prolonged dispute.

The differences between the carpenters and the contractors, however, remained unadjusted, despite many efforts of a conciliatory nature to bring about a common

ground of understanding between the parties. The contractors remained fixed in their determination not to employ union men, and the members of the union refused to work unless a joint agreement could be come to with the contractors. The contractors sought to secure men from outside points, but only a limited number were obtainable.

On June 17th, the secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Calgary communicated with the Department of Labour requesting, on behalf of the striking teamsters and carpenters the friendly intervention of the department under the Conciliation Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour was, at the time, in British Columbia on official business there, and the request was made that he should stop over at Calgary on his return to Ottawa. It was not possible for the Deputy Minister to reach Calgary until July 14, but at that time, notwithstanding that many efforts had been made in the interval to adjust matters between the parties, no settlement had been come to between the contractors and carpenters, and practically all of the men who had been laid off on June, to the number of about 90, were still out of employment, save only a few who had left Calgary and obtained work elsewhere. This number did not, however, represent by any means, the numbers whose employment had been materially affected in consequence of the strike. Other branches in the building trades had found it impossible to proceed, being dependent in part on the progress made by the carpenters. The year having opened with the prospect of a prosperous season, and many important contracts having been awarded, and the work of some considerably advanced before the strike took place, the tie-up which it caused in building circles, reacted seriously on business interests. There was not wanting therefore a compelling influence to bring the parties to an understanding in the matter of their differences, and it appeared at the time the Deputy Minister arrived in Calgary, that little more was required to bring about this result, than a reference of the difficulties to an impartial third party, clothed with sufficient authority to pronounce impartially upon them. This machinery the Conciliation Act provided.

Immediately after arriving in Calgary, the Deputy Minister of Labour met a committee of the carpenters and members of the Trades and Labour Council, and after an interview with them interviewed the contractors affected. As a result of these conferences an agreement was drawn up which it was believed would be acceptable to the contractors and the men. Several contractors were then interviewed and having without exception expressed their willingness to abide by the terms expressed in the agreement, and most of them having agreed to sign individual contracts with their own employees the agreement was brought before a meeting of the Carpenters' Union on the evening of the same day. The nature of the negotiations and the terms of the agreement having been explained to the members of the union by the Deputy Minister and the President of the Union, the unions subsequently, by unanimous vote, decided to accept the agreement and have its members apply for work on the following day.

A difficulty which had to be overcome before the settlement could be effected, was the position taken, after the commencement of the strike, by the local lumber dealers in Calgary. In order to destroy the power of the Carpenters' Union, they had agreed

not to sell lumber to any man who employed union labour, or to any union man who might want to buy lumber, either to work on for himself, or for other persons. This attitude was maintained during the strike. After interviews with the Deputy Minister, the lumber merchants agreed that in the event of the proposed agreement between the contractors and the men being ratified by each of these parties, their discrimination would cease. On the following day the carpenters returned to work in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The terms of the agreement were as follows:—

Agreement entered into this 15th day of July, 1903, between carpenters employed by , contractor, and said contractor re rate of wages for carpenters working in the city of Calgary and surrounding country for the said contractor.

The following scale of wages and conditions to go into effect on this fifteenth day of July, 1903 :—

1. A day's work to consist of nine hours.

2. A minimum rate of $2.50 per day to be paid to carpenters.

3. A maximum rate per hour or day to be made between carpenters and said contractor, according to their merits.

4. The said contractor agrees not to discriminate against union carpenters.

5. The carpenters employed by the said contractor agree not to discriminate against any non-union carpenters or any non-union men employed by him.

Dated at Calgary this
fifteenth day of July, 1903.

In connection with this strike it should be pointed out that early in the spring the contractors and the union men entered into an agreement covering the conditions of employment for the season. The threatened strike of the carpenters which was the immediate cause of the lockout, was occasioned by sympathy with a number of teamsters who had gone on strike. It was urged by the contractors that this action on the part of the union constituted an unwarranted violation of the agreement between the contractors and the union, inasmuch as the contractors were not responsible for the trouble between the teamsters and their employers, and should not, therefore, be made to suffer in consequence. It was the sense of injustice in this connection which led the contractors and others to take so strong a stand at the outset against union labour, and which held the contractors fixed in their determination not to enter into another agreement with the union as a body, but to confine agreements to their own employees, whilst conceding the right to the latter to remain members of a union, and agreeing not to discriminate against them for being such. The settlement effected secured for the carpenters a continuance of the same conditions as to wages and hours which had been in force before the strike, and which has been regarded by the employees as satisfactory. On the other hand, the rights of both parties in the matter of discrimination against union or non-union men were distinctly set forth, and individual agreements substituted for a collective agreement. In the settlement negotiations, most of the carpenters did not hesitate to acknowledge the mistake they had made in not remembering that their first allegiance was to a contract which existed between themselves and their employers, and which was being lived up to by the latter, and as a consequence, in seeking a final settlement, did not press their desire for a new agreement

with the union or ask that men who had been taken on while they were out should be displaced.

The demand for labour was such, at the time of the settlement of the dispute, that of the carpenters, who originally participated in the strike and were still in Calgary, practically all were able to obtain immediate re-employment as soon as the settlement was reached. The carpenters estimated their losses in wages alone during the six weeks continuance of the strike at about $7,500. The contractors maintained that at a conservative estimate the loss of building, which but for the strike, would have been completed during the season was between $75,000 and $100,000. With this loss to contractors and wage-earners, to say nothing of the additional loss to other classes employed in the building trades, it will be seen that business interests in Calgary suffered seriously in consequence of the trouble, and that to the community as well as to the parties immediately affected, the settlement under the Conciliation Act was a beneficial one.

Settlement of Carpenters' Strike in Winnipeg, Man.

A strike which seriously affected building operations in the city of Winnipeg was declared on October 20, on which date 700 carpenters out of a total of about 1,000 working for contractors in the city at the time, quit work. The striking carpenters were members of a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalagamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, which organization had a short time before prepared jointly an agreement to govern the conditions of their trade, which agreement was submitted to the carpenter contractors for their signatures. The year 1903 witnessed the greatest amount of building in the city of Winnipeg, which it had ever known, and as the season approached a close, contractors were facing, in the natural course of things, the improbability of being able to complete in time the enormous amount of work which they had on hand. Of the several classes employed in the building trades, the services of none were more required than those of the carpenters, inasmuch as masonry and bricklaying work was almost completed on the most important structures, while much remained to be done by carpenters, both on the outside and the interiors of the buildings. The strike, therefore, seriously delayed building operations, and as the winter was approaching its continuance over any considerable length of time would have meant a great loss to contractors, as well as acute embarrassment to business interests in many quarters.

Immediately after the declaration of the strike, the carpenters requested the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, and the Deputy Minister of Labour was sent to Winnipeg to lend the friendly offices of the department. He arrived in that city on the 23rd of the month. The two days following were spent in interviews with most of the large contractors, and frequent meetings with a committee representing the strikers. Some differences between individual contractors and their men were cleared up as a result of these interviews, and some modifications made in the letter of the agreement which the unions sought to enforce, with the result that most of the contractors in the city signed the agreement presented. A

mass meeting of the carpenters was held after communications had been carried on between the parties by the Deputy Minister, and the latter explained to the meeting the nature and results of these negotiations. At this meeting, the committee acting on behalf of the strikers was able to report that as a result of the number of contractors who had signed the agreement, and the understandings come to with other contractors during the days immediately preceding, it was able to assure immediate re-employment in accordance with the terms desired to practically all of those who had come out on strike. A few of the contractors, including two or three of the most important in the city, refused to sign agreements, on the ground that the strike had embarrassed them, or had done so only to a slight extent, their employees having been among the number who did not come out on strike.

In a statement given to the press before leaving Winnipeg, the Deputy Minister, as a result of investigations made, summed up his view of the situation, and the causes which brought about the difficulty, as follows :

'As already reported in the press, a large number of contractors have signed agreements with the committee acting on behalf of the several unions and men on strike which guarantee to members a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a maximum number of working hours of nine per day. The committee has been able, I understand, to place nearly all of the original strikers, including a large number of non-union men who came out on strike, with contractors who have signed agreements. It is true that some of the contractors who have signed are small jobbers who have work which they must complete before the season is over, but I have reason to believe that among the number who have signed are some of the most substantial firms and contractors in the city. A few contractors, including two or three of the most important in the city, have not signed agreements with the union. They contend that the strike has not embarrassed them, or that it has done so only to a slight extent. The men who are working for them are mostly men who did not come out on strike. If these contractors wish to avail themselves of the services of the men who are in the union, they will have, so long as the union maintains its present attitude, to become parties, to agreements similar to such as have already been signed. Doubtless contractors themselves will know best where their interests lie in this matter.

'During the course of the past few days I have had interviews with many of the contractors affected by the strike, and have had several conferences with the strikers' committee. I have found the members of the committee very reasonable, both in the manner in which they have been inclined to view the action of the contractors and in their attitude towards suggestions which have been made. The contractors have also stated their position with great frankness and have appeared willing to explain in some detail the conditions as viewed from their standpoint. The general feeling among them appears to be that the demands were not excessive for good men, but that there is a great difference in the quality of labour seeking employment, and that for many to whom the agreement might apply the terms were excessive. Had the carpenter contractors during the year shown a willingness to discuss their mutual interests with the men, I don't think that the present strike would have taken place. I am inclined to believe that the action of the carpenters at this time has been rather a protest against the different attitude assumed towards their organization by the contractors than an industrial struggle for better conditions, although, of course, the carpenters have been perfectly sincere in their desire to establish a standard which they believe to be a fair one to competent men in the trade.

'An obstacle to joint action between the parties at the present time has been absence of any association of carpenter contractors who could deal with the situation as

a unit. I believe that such an association was in existence until recently, but, from what I can gather from interviews with the contractors, it was allowed to disappear in large part because of want of faith in the matter of allegiance by a number of its members. There are, I believe, associations of masters of this kind in practically all of the other branches of the building trades in the city, and they have either tacit or written agreements with the members of the respective trades which govern the conditions of employment over a period of time. The carpenters feel that recognition is due them similar to that accorded by their employers, to the other classes in the building trades. I believe that if an association of employing carpenter contractors, as has already existed, could be revived, and action were taken in good faith by such an association to determine fair and equitable conditions of employment with workmen to be employed by its members, an arrangement could be arrived at which would satisfactorily secure the mutual interests of the parties and at the same time protect the public against the possible interruption of industrial operations from any such cause as a lockout or strike. Needless to say a step of this kind, to be taken successfully, would have to be made in all sincerity, and with a due regard to the rights of the parties, whether they be employees or employers, to have their position as independent bargaining units duly respected.

'I might add that it had not been for a sense of obligation felt to be due their employers in consequence of existing written or verbal understandings under which they are at present working, other branches of the building trades would have attempted to aid the carpenters in their present dispute to the extent of a general sympathetic strike.'

The agreement, as drawn up by the several organizations, and signed by some of the contractors, was as follows :—

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made and entered into this.....day of..... nineteen hundred and....., by and between....., party of the first part, and by Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Western Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Winnipeg, parties of the second part ;

Witnesseth as follows :

Whereas the party of the second part desires to have a complete and thorough understanding with the party of the first part with regard to future working arrangements, and

Whereas the party of the first part is willing to enter into an agreement with the party of the second part, up to the.....day of.....nineteen hundred and.....

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained, to be kept and performed by the parties hereto respectively, it is hereby mutually agreed to abide by the following Working Rules for the period of time hereinabove specified.

Working Rules.

Rule 1.—That 9 hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 5 p.m., and 8 hours on Saturday, from 7 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m.

Rule 2.—Minimum rate of wages shall be 35 cents per hour, and all overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half.

Rule 3.—That 1 hour of notice be given on either side, or 1 hour's wages paid. This notice is for the purpose of enabling the workman to get his tools in order, and his wages to be paid at termination of such notice.

Sub-section to Rule 3.—That all carpenters be paid their wages in all cases every two weeks.

Rule 4.—That the party of the first part may employ one apprentice for every four journeymen, but that apprentice must be indentured by both parties of the first and second parts.

Rule 5.—That members be prohibited from taking any work after 5 p.m., either by the hour or by contract work.

Rule 6.—That these rules take effect within a radius of 5 miles from the City Hall.

That should either party to this agreement at the expiration thereof, wish to withdraw, add to, or otherwise change or alter one or more of the several clauses of said agreement, the party so wishing to withdraw, add or otherwise change or alter said clause or clauses, must and shall give three months' notice prior to the expiration of said agreement to party interested.

That this agreement in all its several clauses shall be in force for at least one year.

.....
Party of the First Part.

.....
Witness.

.....
Party of the Second Part.

It is difficult to say whether, in connection with this strike, the department by its intervention, did not render to the business interests of Winnipeg a larger service than appears on the surface. The question which was being most seriously debated at the time the Deputy Minister of Labour arrived in Winnipeg, was that of other classes of labour in the building trades coming out on strike in sympathy with the carpenters. It is possible that a firm allegiance to existing contracts with their employers would have been the attitude maintained by some of the unions in regard to this matter. On the other hand, at least one union had already passed a resolution in favour of a sympathetic strike, and had made the carpenters aware of its purpose. This much can be said with accuracy, that but for the existence of signed agreements between unions in other branches of the building trades and their employers, a sympathetic strike of other classes of labour in the building trades would have certainly taken place, and incidentally spread through the whole of the building operations of the city. It is probably no less true that the decided stand taken by the Deputy Minister of Labour against any sympathetic strike being inaugurated when he was consulted by the organizations in the matter, helped to relieve indecision, and to strengthen the position of those unions which were averse to breaking their contracts by taking part in a sympathetic strike.

Other Requests for Intervention.

The Slater Shoe Company, of Montreal, having found it difficult to carry on work with some of its employees, members of one organization, and others, members of a rival organization, issued an order during the month of July, requiring all its employees to belong to the one organization. The Canadian Federation of Shoe Workers, a local union holding a charter from the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, an organization restricting its membership to persons residing in Canada, was

one union concerned, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a local of the International Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the America Federation of Labour, the other. To compel its employees to become members of the local International Union, the company refused to employ after a certain date members of the Canadian Federation, with the result that the members of this organization to the number of about ninety, went on strike on July 22. Steps were immediately taken to fill their places by persons who were or became members of the International Union, with the result that by August 5, the company claimed that the places of the strikers had been filled, and that its business was no longer embarrassed.

On August 12, a communication from the Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers was addressed to the department, in which the grievances of this union were set forth, and a request made for the department's intervention. Immediately on receipt of this communication the Slater Shoe Company were communicated with, and a reply received, stating that the business of the company was no longer affected by the trouble, and that no good purpose could be served by the department's intervention. The communication further stated that the former employees were given until July 27, to decide whether they would be prepared to come back into the employ of the company upon the condition of their becoming members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but as some employees did not come back their places were filled by new applicants, and that the factory had at the time of writing a full working staff.

It being evident that the time was too late for anything to be accomplished, either in the interests of those who had requested the department's intervention or in the interests of the company, no further steps at intervention were undertaken.

On October 20, 1903, the department received from Argyle Lodge, No. 10683 of the American Federation of Labour, at Port Colborne, Ont., a request to intervene in a dispute between the Empire Limestone Company at Sherkston, and its employees. In the communication in which application was made to the department, it was stated that the men on strike were members of Argyle Lodge, Port Colborne. Shortly after this communication was received, the Deputy Minister of Labour left Ottawa for Port Colborne, intending to proceed to Sherkston, a distance from Port Colborne of about six miles. Before reaching Port Colborne, however, he was informed by Mr. John Flett, at that time President of the Dominion Trades Labour Congress, and organizer of the American Federation of Labour, who was on his way to Sherkston that the Port Colborne union had no authority to deal with the matter; that there was a separate union in Sherkston which he had organized and which managed its own affairs, and that so far as the strike was concerned, it was practically over. On arriving at Port Colborne, the president and other officers of the Port Colborne Union informed the Deputy Minister that as they had been supporting the Sherkston union while on strike, and considering it a branch of their own organization, they believed they had every right to ask the intervention of the government. It appeared, however, that there was opposition to intervention on the part of certain members of the Sherkston Union, and owing to this difference of opinion no attempt was made to inter-

vene. The Port Colborne Lodge withdrew the request and endorsed the action of the Deputy Minister of Labour in not attempting to intervene and subsequently withdrew its support from the union at Sherkston.

The attitude of the Department of Labour towards industrial disputes has been from the outset to intervene only when requested by one of the parties or some responsible person or persons on their behalf, or on behalf of the community; and in all cases, only where it appears that the parties immediately concerned or one of them, are desirous of the department's intervention. In this case, to have proceeded in an effort to bring about a settlement of differences where there could be any question as to the desire of the parties or their willingness to have the department intervene, would have been a complete departure from the department's policy under the Act.

The following table indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition.

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of intervention of department.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Calgary, N.W.T....	Building trades (10 firms affected).	Lockout because of sympathy of carpenters with teamsters who had struck for increase of wages.	90	June 3, 1903	July 14, 1903	July 14, 1903	Contractors and carpenters made parties to an agreement establishing 9 hour day, minimum rate of $2.50 per day, non-discrimination against union men on part of contractors, or against non-union men on part of carpenters.
Montreal, Que.....	Slater Shoe Co.	Because of the demand of employees to withdraw from Canadian Federation of Boot and Shoe Workers to become members of International Union.	90	July 22, 1903	Aug. 12, 1903	Aug. 5, 1903	At time request for intervention made Company claims to have filled places of men who had gone on strike and to be running as usual. Intervention of department therefore impossible.
Winnipeg, Man.....	Building trades (89 contractors).	Demand for minimum wage of 35 cents an hour, 9 hour day and union recognition.	700	Oct. 20, 1903	Oct. 23, 1903	Oct. 26, 1903	Agreement governing conditions of employment and union recognition signed by 69 contractors at end of month.
Sherkston, Ont.....	Empire Lime & Stone Co.	Change in method of wage payment and other grievances.	84	Oct. 6, 1903	Oct. 20, 1903	.....	Request for intervention subsequently withdrawn.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

THE work in connection with the Fair Wages branch of the department increased considerably during the year, the number of Fair Wages schedules requested from the several departments being larger than the number of previous years. This was owing to the fact that during the year the number of contracts awarded by the several departments was somewhat larger than in preceding years, but also to the care taken by the department to see that where contracts were awarded Fair Wages conditions and schedules were inserted.

The experience of the past three years has considerably perfected the working out of the Fair Wages policy of the government, as between the several departments, with the result that to the departments themselves the utility of the insertion of labour clauses and schedules in contracts has been demonstrated, and the fears at first anticipated of delays or possible friction arising in connection with the preparation of Fair Wages schedules have been shown to be unfounded. The number of departments requesting schedules, and the number of schedules requested by each department has increased, but very little complaint has been made on the score of delay, whilst the department has yet to learn of any serious objection to the rates of wages which it has fixed for insertion in the several contracts.* The Fair Wages officers have become better acquainted with industrial conditions in the different parts of the Dominion, and schedules which formerly could be prepared only after a personal visit to the locality, of one of the Fair Wages officers, can now in many cases be prepared in the department from the information at hand.

The insertion of a clause in the Railway Act of 1903, requiring the payment of current rates of wages to workmen engaged on the construction of any railway, towards which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee has given additional force to the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, intended to secure the payment of current wages in connection with all work carried out under contract for the government. The section under the Railway Act which became law on October 24, 1903, is as follows :—

In every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of a subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, all mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed; and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate ; and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current

* For an account of the manner in which fair wage schedules are requested, prepared and supplied by the Department of Labour to other departments of the government, see Annual Report of the Department of Labour for he year ending June 30, 1903, p. 74.

or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister, whose decision shall be final.—3 Edward VII, c. 58, s. 205.

Altogether, a total of 116 Fair-Wages schedules were prepared during the year for the Department of Public Works, 89 for the Department of Railways and Canals, 18 for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, making a total of 223 schedules in all. Compared with previous years, the figures are as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A.R., No. 4.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DURING THE YEARS JULY 1900 TO JUNE, 1904 INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Totals.
Department of Public Works	63	13	11	116	203
" Marine and Fisheries		17	12	18	47
" Railways and Canals		1	50	89	140
	63	31	73	223	390

Many of these schedules were comprehensive in extent, embracing practically all classes of labour in connection with the building trades. In each schedule particulars were given as to fair minimum wages and maximum number of working hours per day. Besides the schedules prepared for the three departments named, the Department of Labour also investigated and certified as to the fairness of the rates of wages being paid by firms furnishing supplies to, or performing work under contract for the Post Office Department.

Besides the schedules of fair wages inserted in the contracts of the large spending departments of the government, practically all of the departments have inserted general clauses for the protection of labour. The conditions inserted by the several departments and the contracts of the several departments for which schedules have been prepared by the Fair-Wages officers of the Department of Labour are as follows :

Labour Conditions inserted in Public Contracts.

Department of Public Works.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair-Wages Resolution, were incorporated in, and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works, for the year ended June 30th, 1904 :

The following conditions are incorporated in and shall form part of the annexed contract bearing date the day of one thousand nine hundred

Between
(therein and hereinafter called the 'contractor'), of the first part, and His Majesty, King Edward VII., represented therein by the Minister of Public Works of Canada, of the second part.

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract and no pretended assignment or subcontract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of the said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule following :—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.—)	

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workmen, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portions of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workmen or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been

complied with and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

During the fiscal year 1903-04 the department received 102 requests for Fair Wages schedules from the Department of Public Works, and schedules for all as well as for others requested during the preceding fiscal year, were supplied. The following is a list taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality where it was to be carried on, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied, of the several contracts for which schedules were requested :.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A.R., No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Aug. 25....	Buildings	Alexandria and Bowmanville, Ont.
Oct. 8....	Building of armoury	Cobourg, Ont.
Dec. 2....	Works	Honora Bay, Manitoulin Isd., Ont.
" 1 ..	"	Dipper Harbour, N. B.
1904.		
Jan	Works	Nanaimo, B. C. (and schedules for all parts of B. C.)
Dec. 1 ..	Addition to public building	Sydney, N. S.
Jan. 7....	Armoury	Rossland, B. C.
Dec. 5....	Drill hall	Brantford, Ont.
" 3....	Addition to Government Printing Bureau	Ottawa, Ont.
Jan. 26 ..	Drill hall	St. Catharines, Ont.
" 7....	Addition to public building	Nanaimo, B. C.
" 26....	Addition to examining warehouse	Toronto, Ont.
" 7....	Addition to post office	Winnipeg, Man.
" 26....	" "	Toronto, Ont.
Dec. 7 ...	Wharf	Grand Bend, Ont.
" 16....	Works	Summerside Harbour, P. E. I.
" 16...	"	Rustico Harbour, P. E. I.
" 16....	"	Point Prime Harbour, P. E. I.
" 21....	"	Glace Bay, N. S.
" 19....	"	Tenecape, N. S.
" 19	"	Pembroke, N. S.
" 19....	"	Victoria Beach, N. S.
" 19. .	"	Port Hood Harbour, N. S.
Jan. 16 ..	"	McKay's Point, N. S.
" 16....	"	Breton Cove, N. S.
" 16....	"	Iona, N. S.
" 16....	"	North Gut, St. Anns, N. S.
" 16....	"	Port Bevis, N. S.
" 19....	"	Port Greville, N. S.
" 19....	"	Wallace Harbour, N. S.
" 7....	"	Campbellton Wharf, N. B.
" 19....	"	Miscou Harbour, N. B.
" 21	"	Petit Rocher, N. B.
Dec. 21....	"	Dipper Harbour, N. B.
" 21....	"	Grand Manan, N. B.
Jan. 9....	"	Douglastown, Que.
" 9....	"	Barachois de Malbaie, Que.
" 9....	"	Port Daniel, Que.
" 9....	"	Anse aux Gascons, Que.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
Jan. 9....	Works.....	Caplan, Que.
" 9....	"	St. Godfroi de Nouvelle, Q.
" 9....	"	Paspebiac, Que.
" 9....	"	Maguaska, Que.
" 9....	"	New Richmond, Que.
" 9....	"	Bonaventure East, Que.
" 12....	"	Seven Islands, Que.
" 12....	"	Escoumains, Que.
" 12....	"	St. Gedeon Island, Que.
" 12....	"	Sacré Cœur, Que.
" 12....	"	Chambord, Que.
" 12....	"	St. Fulgence, Que.
" 21	"	Grands Mechins, Que.
" 15....	"	St. Fidele, Que.
" 15....	"	St. Simon, Que.
Dec. 21	"	Rivière du Loup, Que.
" 22	"	Notre Dame du Portage, Que.
Jan. 15....	"	Ste. Famille, Que.
" 16	"	St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.
" 16....	Wharf.....	Lotbinière, Que.
" 15....	Works.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.
" 15....	"	St. Maurice River, Que.
Dec. 27....	"	Pierreville, Que.
Jan. 7. ..	"	Repentigny, Que.
" 7....	"	Allumette Isd., Que.
" 7....	Wharf.....	Ville Marie, Que.
Dec. 29	Works.....	E. Templeton, Que.
Feb. 29....	"	Cumberland, Ont.
" 15	"	Pembroke, Ont.
Jan. 19	"	Parry Sound, Ont.
Feb. 11....	"	Bracebridge, Ont.
" 15....	"	Port Colborne, Ont.
Jan. 19....	"	Thessalon, Ont.
" 19....	"	Honora, Ont.
" 15....	"	Goderich, Ont.
Feb. 4	"	Meaford, Ont.
" 8....	"	Port Perry, Ont.
" 1....	"	Amherstburg, Ont.
Jan. 19....	"	Spanish River, Ont.
" 8....	"	Quatsino Harbour, B. C.
" 8....	"	Sidney Harbour, B. C.
Feb. 1....	"	Grand Bend, Ont.
" 1	Dredging	Amherstburg, Ont.
Jan. 19....	"	Little Current, Ont.
" 19....	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Mch. 21....	"	New London, P. E. I.
Jan. 9....	Crib work	Dalhousie, N. B.
" 15....	"	Percé, Que.
" 16....	"	Skinner's Cove, N. S.
" 27....	"	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
April 25....	Construction of public building	Acton Vale, Que.
" 19....	Alterations and additions to Immigration Building.....	Halifax, N. S.
May 14....	Construction of public building.....	Wingham, Ont.
June 17....	Public building.....	Longueuil, Que.
" 7....	"	Terrebonne, Que.
" 6....	Post office	St. Louis du Mile, Que.
May 26....	Public building.....	Sidney Mines, B. C.
" 26....	"	Campbellton, N. B.
" 26....	Detention building and hospital	Partridge Isd., N. B.
" 31....	Public building.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.
" 31....	"	Oshawa, Ont.
June 20. ..	"	Moosejaw, N. W. T.
" 24....	Post office building	Winnipeg, Man.

Total number of schedules supplied to Department of Public Works, 1903-4, 102.

The following statement, prepared by the Department of Public Works, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-04, which contained Fair Wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together, in the case of each contract, with the locality in which the work was being carried out, the

date at which the contract was entered into, and the amount of the contract. In many cases the schedules inserted in these contracts were published in the *Labour Gazette* after the contract had been awarded. Where such has been the case, reference is made to the page of the *Gazette* at which these schedules appeared.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A.R., No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING 'FAIR WAGES' SHEDULES AND ABOVE-CITED CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	
		1903.	$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Erection of an Inland Rev. Building	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	July 30	21,089 00	IV	270
Post Office Building	Thetford Mines, Que.	Aug. 8	6,735 75	"	271
Superstructure of highway bridge, Ottawa River	Portage du Port, Que.	" 25	9,750 00	"	89
Post Office and building	Valleyfield, Que.	Sept. 14	32,500 00	"	357
Court House	Red Deer, Alta., N.W.T.	" 7	12,500 00	"	477
Public building	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Nov. 23	54,000 00	"	702
		1904.			
Addition for storage, Printing Bureau	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 13	9,100 00	"	798
Wharf	Honora Bay, Ont.	Feb. 22	7,900 00	"	922
Pile wharf	Pembroke, Ont.	" 19	41,999 00	"	923
Armoury	Cobourg, Ont.	" 24	35,550 00	"	923
Alterations and addition to P. O. building	Sydney, N.S	" 27	15,750 00	"	923
Wharf and road approach	Grand Bend, Ont	Mar. 26	21,388 00	"	1046
Extension of close-faced cribwork	Ste. Marie River, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Apr. 12	65,000 00	"	1154
Extension to breakwater	Anse aux Gascons, Que.	" 27	15,495 00	"	1154
Breakwater	Bonaventure East, Que.	" 27	15,690 00	"	1154
Public wharf	Miscou, N.B.	" 27	13,700 00	"	1155
Pier	Douglastown, Ont.	" 28	17,549 00	"	1155
Wharf and approach	Big Harbour, N.S.	" 28	3,875 00	"	1240
Public wharf	McKay's Point, N.S.	" 30	5,442 00	"	1241
Addition to Post Office and building	Nanaimo, B.C.	May 4	14,475 00	"	1241
Wharf	Les Escoumains, Que.	" 7	11,478 00	"	1242
Roadway from shore to Isolated Block	Lotbiniére, Que.	" 7	13,400 00	"	1242
Breakwater	Tenecape, N.S.	" 17	8,370 00	V	90
Extension to wharf	Iona, N.S.	" 20	10,230 00	"	90
Addition to wharf	Ste. Famille, Que.	" 28	17,664 00	"	92
Additional length to wharf	Port Daniel, Que	" 30	21,890 00	"	91
Addition to Express Dept. Ex'g Warehouse	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	38,600 00	"	92
Wharf	Cumberland, Ont.	" 31	6,275 00		
Breakwater	Petit Rocher, N.B.	" 31	32,900 00	"	91
Wharf	Paspebiac, Que.	" 31	19,695 00	"	91
Breakwater	St. Charles de Caplin, Que.	" 31	13,700 00	"	92
Breakwater	St. Godefroi, Que.	" 31	19,300 00	"	94
Drill Hall	St. Catharines, Ont	June 2	79,829 00		
Wharf	Desjardins, Allumette Is'l, Que	" 8	9,953 67	"	91
Timber and concrete cribwork to breakwater	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 8	179,000 00		
Addition to Drill Hall	Brantford, Ont.	" 9	25,750 00	"	93
Pilework pier	Victoria Beach, N.S.	" 15	93,890 00	"	90
Drill Shed	Rossland, B.C.	" 13	17,395 00	"	94
Public building	Wingham, Ont.	" 24	15,500 00	"	93
Post Office and building	Action vale, Que	" 28	10,250 00		
Landing pier	Point aux Trembles, Que.	" 28	33,775 00		
			1,098,432 42		

*Prepared by Department of Public Works.

It will be seen from these figures that the total amount of the several contracts in which fair Wages Schedules were inserted was over one million dollars.

Department of Railways and Canals.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution and Chap. 58, section 205, 3 Edward VII., concerning the payment of current wages to mechanics, labourers, or other persons performing labour in connection with work under subsidy or guarantee, were incorporated in and formed part of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Approved by O.C. 31st October, 1902, as amended by O. C. 5th November, 1903.

FAIR WAGES CLAUSES.

The following conditions are incorporated in and shall form part of the annexed contract between His Majesty the King represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, and (therein and hereinafter called the company), dated the day of 190 , and distinguished by the number

1. The company shall not make any assignment of this contract, and in the event of its entering into sub-cotract with other parties for the execution of the whole or any portion of the work subsidized, it shall not thereby be relieved from compliance with, and direct liability under the conditions following, but shall, nevertheless, continue to be bound thereby.

2. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

3. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the company for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

4. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on,—to be determined in case of dispute by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or, in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

5. In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or class of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

6. The company shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of of work and labour performed until it has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by it paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the company be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until it has filed in the office of the engineer a statement in duplicate showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statement shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the company, or of such officer of the company as the Minister may approve.

7. The Minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment at any time require the company to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the company with the conditions of this contract.

8. Should the company fail to adhere in every particular to the fair wages schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrear and unpaid, or fail to pay any accounts for materials or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the company to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the company fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply to the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with the schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the company in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default as aforesaid shall be estopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once, by the company, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the company.

9. The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said fair wages schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears, or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

10. The word 'engineer,' when used herein, shall mean the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, or such other officer as the Minister may appoint to perform his duties in respect hereof.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The following is the minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour mentioned, or for the hire of teams, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the fair wages clauses :—

CLASS OF LABOUR.	MINIMUM RATE PER

During the fiscal year 1903-1904, the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals, eighty-one requests for fair wages schedules to be inserted in contracts to be awarded by that department or having reference to railway construction work being carried on under subsidy or guarantee of the Dominion government.

The following is a list taken from the records of the Department of Labour of the several contracts to which the fair wages schedules requested were intended to apply, the localities in which the work was being carried on, and the dates at which the several schedules were supplied by the Department of Labour :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A. R.—No. 7.

LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Aug. 25....	Repairing crib work	Courtney Bay, St. John, N.B.
" 24....	Substructure of new bridge over Welland canal	Welland and Port Robinson, Ont.
" 27....	Baggage and express rooms for I. C. R.	Levis, Que.
Sept. 3....	Engine house for I. C. R.	Ste. Flavie, Que.
" 11....	Station, water tank, &c.	Murray Harbour Beach, P. E. I.
" 23....	Raising and widening roads	Eldon, Ont.
" 28....	Heating of engine house	Chaudiere Station, Que.
Oct. 5....	Erection of Hillsborough bridge	Murray Harbour, P. E. I.
" 12....	Office building	Moncton, N. B.
" 30....	Engine house, &c. I. C. R.	Riviere du Loup, Que.
Nov. 2....	Buildings	Cascade Point and Coteau du Lac, Que.
Oct. 31....	Construction of railway between	Point Tupper and Broad Cove, N.S.
" 31....	Construction of railway	Halifax to Mahone Bay, N. S.
" 31....	" "	Bridgewater to Barrington Passage, N. S.
" 31....	" "	New Germany to Caledonia, N. S.
" 31....	" "	Dartmouth to Melrose, N. S.
" 31....	" "	New Glasgow to Country Harbour and Guysboro, N. S.
" 31....	Railway between	Caledonia and Liverpool, N. S.
Nov. 17....	Railway	Victoria Beach to Middleton, N. B.
" 26....	Buildings on branch of I. C. R.	River Ouelle, Que.
" 28....	Chateauguay & Northern Ry	l'Epiphanie to Rawdon, Que.
" 28....	Approaches to bridge, South Shore Ry	St. Francis River, Que.
Dec. 2....	Deepening channel way	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
" 21....	Railway	Point between Moosomin and Elkhorn to Pleasant Hills, N. W. T.

Date of Supplying Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
Dec. 14	Erection of 2,000 electric light poles	Along Welland Canal, Ont.
" 14	Buildings on Drummond Co. Ry	Moore Park, Forestdale and Acton Junction.
1904.		
Jan. 7	Freight sheds	L'Anse a Giles, Saumons and Elgin Road.
Dec. 30	Railway	Hawkesbury to South Indian, Ont.
Jan. 26	Removal of pier work	Port Robinson, Welland Canal, Ont.
" 26	Deepening rock cut	Rainey's Bend, Welland Canal, Ont.
" 26	Railway	Toronto to Sudbury, Ont.
Mch. 23	Extension, International Ry	Campbellton to Edmunston, N. B.
Feb. 3	Swing bridge over Lachine canal	Napoleon Road, Que.
" 3	Railway work in connection with Canadian North-western Irrigation Co	
" 2	Construction of masonry for bridge, Rideau canal	Ottawa, Ont.
" 15	Extension of I. C. R. freight shed	Amherst, N S.
Mch. 1	Erection of station	Fredericton, P. E. I.
" 21	Construction of railway from	St. Peters to Louisburg, N. S.
" 5	" " "	Durkton to Robcaygeon, Ont.
" 24	" " "	Roberval to Lake St. John, Que.
" 14	Dredging and blasting rock	Halifax, N. S.
" 1	Erection of stations at	Northam, Richmond, Albany and Kinkora, P. E. I.
" 21	Construction of sled for wrecking crane	Stellarton, N. S.
" 21	Construction of car repair shop for I. C. R	Stellarton, N. S.
" 21	Extension to I. C. R. station	Eureka, N. S.
" 21	Improvements to I. C. R. station building and dwelling	Petit Rocher, N. B.
" 24	Erection of I. C. R. freight shed	St. Pacome, Que.
" 24	Erection of I. C. R station	Sussex, N. B.
" 30	Construction of freight shed for I. C. R	Painsec Junction, N. B.
" 25	Construction of freight shed for I. C. R	Davelnyville, Que.
April 12	Construction of I. C. R. station and freight shed	Ste. Rosalie Junction, Que.
" 16	Electric light plant on I. C. R	Halifax, N. S.
" 16	Repairing north bank of canal	Cornwall, Ont.
" 15	Construction of supply weir in west bank Welland canal	Allanburg, Ont.
" 18	Double tracking on I. C. R	Bedford and Windsor Junction.
" 12	Addition to I. C. R	Pomquet, N. S.
" 22	Extension to I. C. R. freight shed	Nappan, N. S.
" 22	Enlargement of I. C. R. station	Springhill Junction.
" 12	Car repair shop for I. C. R	Sydney, N. S.
" 22	Boilers for heating I. C. R. baggage building	Lévis, Que.
" 22	Addition to I. C. R. station	Harbour au Bouche, N. S.
" 18	Electric plants at	Mulgrave and Point Tupper, N. S.
" 22	Straightening of main line of P. E. I. Ry	Curtis Creek, P. E. I.
" 25	Paving Mill street, Lachine Canal	Montreal, Que.
" 19	Construction of dwelling for station on I. C. R	Eel River, N. B.
" 25	Extension to I. C. R. freight shed	North Sydney, N. S.
" 27	Extension to I. C. R. station	Brookfield, N. S.
May 18	Erection of coal shed for P. E. I. Ry	Summerside, P. E. I.
" 13	Moving and enlarging P. E. I. Ry. station	Hunter River, P. E. I.
" 7	Erection of station building for I. C. R	Kempt, N. S.
" 7	Construction of Railway	Lac Bouchette to St. Andre, Que.
" 7	Enlargement of station and erection of freight house for I. C. R	Rimouski, Que.
" 27	Extension of I. C. R. Ry, station and building of freight shed	St. Michel, Que.
" 23	Construction of railway	From Adamsville, N. B., to a point near Beersville, N. B.
" 13	Erection of machine shop and boiler room for I.C.R.	Chaudiere Junction, Que.
" 16	Supply of certain electrical material for	Welland Canal, Ont.
" 16	Wire fencing	Murray Canal.
May 26	Con. of railway	La Tuque, Que.
June 10	Grading, &c., of extension of I. C. R	Pictou Landing, N. S.
" 10	Improvements on I. C. R. station	Tracadie, N. S.
" 22	Installation of acetylene lighting plant	Farran's Point Canal.

Total number of Schedules requested by and supplied to the Department of Railways and Canals during the fiscal year 1903-04,—81.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The following statement prepared by the Department of Raliways and Canals shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-4, which contained Fair Wages schedules, supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities in which the work was being carried out, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES IV. A. R. No. 8.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING ABOVE CITED FAIR WAGES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			$
July 21...	Intercolonial Railway.....	Extend freight car shop, Moncton, N.B.....	32,000 00
			$6.50 per sq. for roofing.
July 23...	"	Foot bridge and umbrella roofs at Lévis, Que....	27,920 00
July 25...	"	Widen roadbed for double track between Richmond and Rockingham, N.S.....	Schedule rates.
Sept. 10...	"	Repair cribwork, Courtney Bay Branch.....	Schedule rates.
Nov. 4...	"	Building for express rooms, &c., Moncton.....	11,400 00
Nov. 11...	"	Building for baggage rooms, &c., Lévis, Que.....	11,900 00
Dec. 1...	"	Heating Chaudiere Jct. engine house.....	2,914 00
Dec. 1...	"	12 stall brick engine house at Ste. Flavie, Que....	Schedule rates.
Dec. 22...	"	Erect station, &c., on River Ouelle Branch.....	3,380 00
Dec. 22...	"	Erect engine house at Riviere du Loup.....	Schedule rates.
Dec. 22...	"	Erect engine house River Ouelle Station.....	1,400 00
1904.			
Feb. 6...	"	Erect buildings at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction, Que.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 6...	"	Freight sheds, &c., at Elgin Road L'Anse a Giles & Trois Saumons, Que.....	$449.00 each.
Mar. 14...	"	Station at Rockingham, N.S.....	2,395 00
Feb. 29...	"	Extension to freight shed at Amherst, N.S.....	1,656 00
Mar. 30...	"	Dredging at Halifax, N.S.....	$9.75 per cub. yd.
May 3...	"	Electric light plants, Mulgrave and Point Tupper	6,474 00
May 6...	"	Station and freight shed at Ste. Rosalie, Que.....	2,238 00
Apr. 29...	"	Car repair shop at Stellarton, N.S.....	3,987 42
Apr. 25...	"	Freight shed and platform at Davelnyville, Que..	1,300 00
Apr. 15...	"	Improvements to station at Petite Roches, N.B..	975 00
Apr. 21...	"	Car repair shop at Sydney	6,321 00
Apr. 29...	"	Electric plant at Halifax.....	22,900 00
Apr. 15. .	"	Extension to station at Eureka, N.S.	375 00
Apr. 25...	"	Extension to freight shed, &c., Painsec Jct.....	450 00
Apr. 15...	"	Shed for wrecking crane at Stellarton, N.S	1,370 50
Apr. 25...	"	Freight shed and platform at Pacome, Que	700 00
May 3...	"	Engine house at Sussex, N.B.....	1,595 00
May 6...	"	Addition to station at St. Pomquet.....	250 00
May 17...	"	Addition to station at Harbour au Bouche.....	250 00
June 9...	"	Enlarge station and erect freight shed at Rimouski, Que.....	2,449 50
May 17...	"	Addition to Station at Springhill Jct...	750 00
May 17...	"	Extension to freight shed at N. Sydney.....	2,300 00
May 31...	"	Addition to freight shed at Nappan, N.S	245 00
May 23...	"	Double tracking between Bedford Bridge and Windsor Jct.....	68,500 00
June 10...	"	Station and drain at Kempt.....	2,858 00
			$1 per ft. drain.
June 24...	"	Machine shop, &c., at Chaudiere Jct., Que . .	8,495 00
June 10...	"	Heating plant at Lévis, Que.....	4,440 00
May 31...	"	Extension to station, &c., at St. Michel.....	1,675 00
June 15...	"	Improvements to station at Tracadie, N.S.....	282 00
June 15...	"	Extend I.C.R. at Pictou Landing.....	Schedule rates.
June 8...	"	Combined station and dwelling at Amqui.....	5,500 00

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1903.			
Dec. 26...	Prince Edward Island Ry..	Transportation of 22 spans and erection of 11 spans, Hillsboro bridge.....	62,465 00
1904.			
Mar. 21...	Prince Edward Island Ry..	Station at Fredericton, P.E.I.....	540 00
Apr. 12...	" ..	Station at Northam, Richmond, Albany and Kinkora, P.E.I.....	$590.00 each.
June 24...	" ..	Erect coal shed at Summerside.....	1,600 00
June 1...	" ..	Moving and enlarging station at Hunter River...	575 00
June 26...	" ..	Excavating and pipe laying at Georgetown, &c..	Schedule rates.
May 17..	Cornwall Canal.....	Repair north bank of canal.....	Schedule rates.
June 16...	"	Repair shop at Cornwall, Ont.....	10,211 00
1903.			
Dec. 21...	Lachine Canal.....	Substructure of Cote St. Paul bridge.....	Schedule rates.
1904.			
Feb. 10...	Lachine Canal...	Substructure of Brewster's Bridge.....	Schedule rates.
May 9...	"	Pave west end of Mill St., Montreal.....	Schedule rates.
June 7...	Murray Canal	Erect wire fence along both sides of Canal.....	$0.45 per rod.
Feb. 22...	Rideau Canal..... ...	Substructure Concession St. bridge.....	Schedule rates.
1903.			
Nov. 17...	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Deepen and widen channel way at upper entrance of Canal.....	$0.80 per cub. yd.
1904.			
Feb. 22.	Sault Ste. Marie Canal....	Extension to south mooring pier of lower entrance of Canal.....	Schedule rates.
1903.			
Dec. 1...	Soulanges Canal.....	Erect buildings at Cascade Pt. and Coteau du Lac, Que.....	16,998 06
Oct. 10...	Trent Canal..... ...	Raise and widen roads on Section 1 Simcoe Balsam Lake Division.....	Schedule rates.
Sept. 4...	Welland Canal..... ..	Substructures of Welland and Port Robinson bridges, Ont.....	Schedule rates.
1904.			
Jan. 8...	Welland Canal....	Setting of 2,000 electric light poles between Port Dalhousie and Port Colborne.....	Schedule rates.
Feb. 22...	"	Deepen rock cut at Ramey's Bend north of Village of Humberstone.....	$2.90 per cub. yd.
Feb. 22...	"	Removal of centre pier, &c., of Port Robinson, Quaker and Welland bridges.....	Schedule rates.
May 7...	"	Supply weir in west bank at Allanburg.....	Schedule rates.
June 30...	"	Arc lamps, regulators, &c.....	Schedule rates.
May 22...	"	Arc lamps, regulators, &c.....	Schedule rates.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING ABOVE CITED FAIR WAGES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.*

Date.	Line of Railway to be constructed.	Amount of Subsidy.	
		Per Mile.	Not exceeding.
1904.			
Jan. 23....	Extension of Railway from point near Astinolite to a point in Township of Marmora, Hastings Co.	$3,200	$6,400
June 24....	From Adamsville to point near Brown's Landing or Beersville....	3,200	6,400
July 3....	From Grand View to Edmonton, 620 miles; and Prince Albert Branch 100 miles east from Prince Albert	Guarantee of Principal and interest of Co.'s securities to the extent of $13,000 per mile.	
1903.			
Dec. 12....	From point on main line near L'Epiphanie to village of Rawdon..	$3,200	$6,400
Dec. 7...	From point on line of Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, north of Swan River to Prince Albert, N.W.T..	3,200	6,400
Dec. 7....	In further extension north of Swan River towards Prince Albert, N.W.T.	3,200	6,400
Dec. 21....	St. Francis River Bridge	...	50,000
Dec. 21....	For completion of foundation and approaches of St. Francis River Bridge	...	35,000
Dec. 26....	From Hawkesbury, Ont., to South Indian	3,200	6,400
1904.			
Jan. 14 ...	From point on main line between Moosomin and Elkhorn, northwesterly to point in neighbourhood of Pheasant Hills	3,200	6,400
June 24....	From Strathcona to Edmonton, &c	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Nov. 9....	From Halifax to Malone Bay..	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Bridgewater toward Barrington Passage; also a line to Barrington Passage in addition	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9...	From New Germany to Caledonia	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Caledonia to Liverpool	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Cheticamp to point between Broad Cove and Point Tupper.	3,200	6,400
Nov. 9....	From Point Tupper to Broad Cove	3,200	6,400
1904.			
Jan. 15....	From W. End of its 10 miles towards point on St. John River between Grand Falls and Edmundston	3,200	6,400
Mar. 14....	Between Buckton and Bobcaygeon	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Dec. 28....	From Victoria Beach to Middleton	3,200	6,400
1904.			
April 15...	(1) New Glasgow to Cross Roads, 116 miles	3,200	6,400
	(2) Dartmouth to Melrose through Musquodoboit Valley, 120 miles	3,200	6,400
1903.			
July 10 ...	From Aylmer to Hull, Que	3,200	6,400
Aug. 25 ...	From end of 62nd, mile toward Desert	3,200	6,400
Aug. 25....	Unearned balance of subsidy upon the 62 miles from Hull towards Desert 1897, C. 4, Sec. 3. Par. 3	...	35,872
1904.			
Feb. 17....	From Campbellton on I. C. Ry. N.B., towards Grand Falls	3,200	6,400
1903.			
Dec. 21....	St Francis River Bridge	...	50,000
Dec. 21....	For completion of foundation and approaches of St. Francis River Bridge	...	35,000
1904.			
Mar. 14. ..	From Spring Coulee to Cardston, 16 miles, and from point on this line intake of Irrigation Canal, 16 miles	3,200	3,200

*Supplied by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution, were incorporated in, and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works, for the year ended June 30th, 1904 :

The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder. No workman employed upon said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.

During the fiscal year 1903-04 the department received 17 requests for Fair Wages schedules from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and schedules for all were supplied by the department. The following is a list taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality where it was to be carried on, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied by the Department of Labour :

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A,R.—No. 9.

LIST OF CONTRACTS TO BE AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date of furnishing Schedule.	Nature of Work.	Locality.
1903.		
Sept. 29....	Lighthouse	St. Andrews Harbour, N.B.
" 29....	Fog alarm building	Cape Sharp, N.S.
Nov. 19....	Dwelling for lighthouse keeper	Vancouver, B.C.
Oct. 23 ...	Lighthouse	Providence Bay, Manitoulin Id., Ont
" 30....	Fog alarm building	Tiner Pt., N.B.
" 28....	Dwelling for lighthouse keeper	Mouth of River Thames, Ont.
Nov. 9 ...	Building for marine hospital	Louisburg, N.S.
" 9..	Two wooden lighthouses	West Arichat, N.S.
Dec. 9....	Two wooden range lights	Wallace Harbour, N.S.
" 9....	Lighthouse tower	Magdalen Id., Que.
1904.		
Jan. 25....	Steel fishery cruiser	Toronto, Ont.
" 22 ...	Lighthouse tower	Gilbert Cove Point, N.S.
" 22....	" "	West End Pictou Id., N.S.
Mar. 24....	Construction of lighthouse on cribwork block.	Sand Beach Point, Q.
" 22....	Construction of two inclosed towers for range lights.	Canso Harbour, N.S.
" 24....	Construction of two range light buildings	Oak Point, Miramichi River, N.B.
" 28....	Construction of two wooden lighthouse towers	Long Point, Que.

The following statement, prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1903-04. which contained Fair Wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities in which the work was being carried out, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts :

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV, A. R.—No. 10.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES CLAUSES ABOVE CITED, AND FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount of Contract.
1903.			
July 2...	Canning River, N.S.	Construction of lighthouse towers	$1,190 00
" 21...	Pictou, N.S.	Repairing steamer *Stanley*	3,975 00
Aug. 25...	Kincardine, Ont.	Construction of life-boat house	452 00
Sept. 21...	Amherst, N.S.	" fog whistle boiler	1,110 00
" 21...	St. Andrews Harbour, N.S.	" lighthouse	2,000 00
" 21...	Cape Sharpe, N.S.	" fog alarm building	1,307 00
Oct. 31...	Providence Bay, Ont.	" lighthouse	1,237 00
" 17...	New Glasgow, N.S.	" donkey boilers	790 00
" 31...	River Thames, Ont.	" dwelling	1,721 50
Nov. 3...	Tiner Point, N.B.	" fog-alarm building	1,800 00
" 3...	New Glasgow, N.S.	" steel buoys	8,385 00
" 5...	Yarmouth, N.S.	" "	3,472 00
" 5...	Amherst, N.S.	" "	1,671 00
" 6...	Victoria, B.C.	" boiler	780 00
" 16...	West Arichat, N.S.	" range light towers	800 00
Dec. 1...	Wallace Harbour, N.S.	" " "	2,400 00
" 21...	Bryon Island, P.Q.	" lighthouse	5,497 00
1904.			
Feb. 1...	Tiner Point, N.B.	" dwelling	1,800 00
" 1...	Gilbert Cove, N.S.	" lighthouse	1,193 00
" 2...	Pictou Island, N.S.	" lighthouse tower	1,470 00
Mar. 2...	Gaspé Basin, P.Q.	" crib work block	8,450 00
" 22...	Vancouver, B.C.	" steel buoys	7,300 17
" 28...	Oak Point, N.B.	" lighthouse towers	1,480 00
" 28...	Canso Harbour, N.S.	" range light towers	2,590 00
May 6...	Lunenburg, N.S.	Repairs to Marine Hospital	2,250 00
June 22...	Amherst, N.S.	Construction of boiler	1,000 00
" 6...	St. John, N.B.	" steel buoys	828 00
" 6...	Amherst, N.S.	" "	735 00
" 6...	Yarmouth, N.S.	" "	7,532 00
" 6...	New Glasgow, N.S.	" "	1,650 00
Feb. 1...	Louisburg, N.S.	" a wooden building for Marine Hospital	9,300 00
		Total	$86,265 67

* Prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

It will appear from this statement that the total amounts of the contracts containing Fair Wages schedules entered into by the Department of Marine and Fisheries during the fiscal year, 1903-04, was $86,265.67.

Post Office Department.

During the fiscal year 1903-04, only one new contract was entered into by the Post Office Department, namely, a contract for the supplying of mail bags for a term of four years. The contractor was obliged to submit, for the approval of the Department of Labour, a statement of the classes of labour to be employed in connection with this work, the minimum rate of wages per day to be paid to the several classes of labour engaged in the work, and the maximum number of hours per day to be worked. The contractor was further required to make a statutory declaration before obtaining payment on account of any work performed, to the effect that he had com-

plied with the conditions as to wages and other regulations inserted in his contract, for the protection of labour and the suppression of the sweating system.

The folowing is a copy of the regulations which form part of the contract:

REGULATINGS REGARDING THE 'SWEATING' SYSTEM.

With a view to suppressing the 'sweating' system and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract for shall be subject to the following regulations and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required:—

* Clause 1.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, all included in the said contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and subletting of the contract or of the work so performed under the contract, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under the contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the contractor violate the conditions herein mentioned against sub-letting, shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor and the Postmaster General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those, which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If there be no such current rate of wages, then the contractor shall pay wages at such rate as the Postmaster General shall in writing declare to be just and reasonable, and if either of these conditions is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said contract, and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of claim for payment a statement showing the classes of labour, rates of wages, hours per day, amounts paid, and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foremen, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foremen, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

* Clause 7.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, no portion of the work shall be done by piece work.

* In these cases the written permission of the Postmaster General will be granted only where it is the custom of the trade in the locality where the contract is being executed, to have the work performed on premises other than the contractor's own factory, or where the customary method of working is by the piece. The facts to be ascertained if necessary by investigation by the officers of the Department of Labour.

Clause 8.—The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The working men and the working women employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trades in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

Post Office Department, Canada.
Ottawa.

During the fiscal year 1903-1904, articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed before the beginning of the fiscal year. These contracts, however, contained the same regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, and have been executed subject to the same conditions as the contract entered into during the year.

Not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished to the department the persons furnishing such supplies have been obliged to submit to the Post Office Department for approval by the Department of Labour a statement of the rates of wages paid to their employees, and the hours of labour required to be worked by them. On furnishing supplies they have been obliged to submit with their accounts a declaration affirming that they have strictly complied with the conditions as proposed.

The following is a list of supplies furnished the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1903-1904 under contract or otherwise, all of which have been furnished under conditions for the protection of labour employed, approved of by the Department of Labour :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A.R.—No. 11.

LIST of supplies furnished to the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1903-4, under contract, agreement, or by purchase, all of which were made subject to the conditions for the suppression of the sweating system :—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals	4,804 87
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	394 25
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink	6,459 12
Making and repairing post office scales	2,158 43
Supplying mail bags	13,138 63
Repairing mail bags	11,327 16
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bags fittings	4,213 40
Supplying letter boxes and railway clerks' tin boxes and repairing railway clerks' tin boxes and portable tin letter boxes	3,709 70
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	498 30
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform	19,893 80

Department of the North-west Mounted Police.

No contracts for manufactured goods requiring the insertion of Fair Wages clauses were made by the department of the North-west Mounted Police during the

fiscal year 1903-1904. The supplies for that department were purchased during the year under old contracts which had been running for three years. These contracts contained the following clause for the protection of labour :—

Eight.—With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required :—

Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any part thereof be transferred without the permission of the and sub-letting of the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in such trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the North-west Mounted Police.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under this contract, he shall file with the in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstances, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with ; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declaration as aforesaid as the may call for, shall be so filed.

Department of Militia and Defence.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages resolution were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence during the year ending June 30, 1904.

Eighth.—With a view of suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required :—

Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may

be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractors liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractors under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractors in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractors to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractors violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, they shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractors will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any money which the contractors may from time to time claim to be due them under this contract, they shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of themselves and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractor's absence from the country, their extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstance, may such statutory declaration by the contractors personally be dispensed with ; but, nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

CONTRACTS awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, containing the above cited fair wages and other conditions for the protection of labour.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.
1903.		
Oct. 24.....	Hamilton.....	(1,000) One thousand great coats, gray, with capes.
" ...	"	(100) One hundred tunics, cloth, Royal Canadian Dragoons.
" ...	"	(500) Five hundred tunics, cloth, Army Service Corps.
"	"	(1,000) One thousand tunics, cloth, Rifle.
"	"	(150) One hundred and fifty tunics, cloth, Ordnance Stores Corps.
"	"	(400) Four hundred frocks, serge, Engineers.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Manitoba Dragoons.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Hussars.
"	"	(1,500) Fifteen hundred frocks, serge, Artillery (Active Militia).
"	"	(300) Three hundred frocks, serge, Infantry (Permanent Force).
" ...	"	(5,000) Five thousand frocks, serge, Infantry (Active Militia).
"	"	(2,000) Two thousand frocks, serge, Rifles.
"	"	(500) Five hundred frocks, serge, Army Medical Corps.
"	"	(150) One hundred and fifty frocks, serge, Ordnance Stores Corps.
"	"	(500) Five hundred trousers, cloth, R. C. Dragoons.
" ...	"	(150) One hundred and fifty trousers, cloth, Ordnance Stores Corps.
" ...	"	(2,000) Two thousand pantaloons, serge, Cavalry (Active Militia).
"	"	(600) Six hundred frocks, tartan, R. C. Dragoons.
"	"	(800) Eight hundred frocks, tartan, Artillery (Permanent Force).
"	"	(600) Six hundred pantaloons, tartan, R. C. Dragoons.
" ...	"	(1,000) One thousand frocks, tartan, Infantry.
"	Montreal.....	(1,000) One thousand gray cloaks.
"	"	(5,000) Five thousand gray great coats.
"	"	(800) Eight hundred tartan colour cloaks.
"	"	(2,500) Two thousand five hundred tartan colour great coats.
"	"	(2,000) Two thousand Rifle trousers, serge.
"	"	(500) Five hundred Artillery trousers, serge.
"	"	(1,000) One thousand Infantry trousers, tartan colour.
" ..	"	(500) Five hundred Artillery pantaloons, serge.
"	Toronto	(1,000) sets of Colonial saddles and bridles, complete.
"	Montreal.....	(1,000) sets of Colonial saddles and bridles, complete.

Investigation of Complaints as to Non-payment of current rates of Wages, and Non-performance of conditions in Government Contracts.

During the fiscal year 1903-04 there were but few complaints received by the department to the effect that contractors had not complied with the conditions for the protection of labour inserted in contracts awarded by the several departments of the government. These together with three other complaints made during the previous year, but which had not been disposed of at its close, were investigated by the Fair Wages officers of the department during the year.

In the case of claims for $86.02 and $45.65 made respectively, by two men who had been employed by a contractor in connection with grading on the Canada Northern Railway, the department of Labour having investigated the claims and reported thereon, the Department of Railways and Canals, in accordance with the provisions governing the withholding of payment of subsidies while any wages claims were outstanding, brought the matter to the attention of the railway company, which undertook to make

good the payment of these claims. The claims were shown to have arisen through the default of one of the contractors.

A complaint made against a contractor who was doing work for the Department of Militia and Defence, to the effect that he was not paying the current rates to painters in his employ in the city of Toronto, was shown on investigation by the Fair Wages officers to be well-founded ; and the Department of Militia and Defence, upon the report made by the Department of Labour, requested the contractor to pay his employees according to the prevailing scale in Toronto, in connection with work on which he was engaged for that department.

A claim for payment at the rate of 20 cents per hour, instead of 15 cents, in connection with public work being carried on at Quebec was shown, after investigation by the Department of Labour, not to have been well-founded, the complainants having been wrongly informed as to the rates which contractors were obliged to pay.

Similarly, a claim for $43 made by a night watchman for services rendered, was disallowed by the Department of Public Works, on the ground that the rate of $1.25 per day was a fair rate for the class of service rendered, while the claim was based on the difference alleged to be due for payment at the rate of $1.50 per day, instead of at $1.25.

The other claims made were based upon amounts alleged to be due in accordance with the rates set forth in the Fair Wages schedules attached to contracts. In one case it was stated by the complainant that he had been employed as foreman of masonry, and had performed services as such, but had received payment only as a general foreman. In the other cases there was no dispute as to the class of labour performed, or as to the rate of wages which had been paid, but the contractors contended that by virtue of agreements between themselves and their employees made subsequent to the signing of the contract, the amounts claimed had been withheld for other purposes in accordance with the terms of these agreements. The Fair Wages officers fully investigated these claims and a report upon them was sent to the department affected. These reports were subsequently referred to the Department of Justice, which department, without expressing an opinion as to whether or not the claims were well-founded, maintained that any default of the contractor under the contract would have to be proved in the first instance before the ordinary tribunals.

In his ruling in regard to certain of these claims, the Deputy Minister of Justice said : 'It cannot, in my opinion, have been intended that the minister is to be put in the place of the courts for the determination of such questions, and I do not think that the determination by the minister of the present claims favourably to the claimants, and payment of the moneys earned under the contract to them, could be well pleaded in answer to an action by the contractor to recover these moneys from the Crown.'

In view of this opinion of the Department of Justice as to the meaning and intent of the conditions at present inserted in contracts in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, it is evident that further

and more explicit conditions should be inserted, if the full effect intended by the House of Commons is to be given to this resolution. It is well-known that workingmen find it difficult to prosecute their claims against contractors in the courts, especially where amounts involved are small, and it is also true that in order to secure employment they are sometimes induced to forego rights which are intended by conditions inserted in contracts to be secured to them. It is unfair that any one contractor should be allowed to gain an advantage over his fellow contractors in virtue of agreements or understandings which he may be able to force with his employees subsequent to the awarding of a contract. The minimum rate of wages to be paid and other conditions are clearly set forth so that contractors may take them into consideration in making their tenders, and the amount guaranteed by the government is fixed in virtue of the labour conditions, quite as much as other conditions. It would appear desirable therefor and in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the House to have a clause inserted in all contracts to the effect that verbal or written agreements made between contractors and employees, whereby an employee may agree to forego in whole or in part any of the rights or privileges intended to be secured to him by any clause appearing in the contract, should be null and void; also, to prevent unnecessary litigation, a clause to the effect that in all questions of dispute arising between contractors and their employees in regard to the rights or privileges intended to be secured to any employee by any clause in the contract, the Minister should have power to decide any such question, and such decision of the Minister be final.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1904, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, BUT NOT DISPOSED OF UNTIL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.					
1903.					
Feb. 7...	Nelson, B. C. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claims made for $1,497.60 alleged to be due as general foreman.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Nov. 24, 1903. Upon a reference to Department of Justice for opinion, that department ruled that case was one of agreement between the parties, to be settled by the Courts, and that Minister had no jurisdiction in the matter.
" 7...	" "	" ..	Claim for $300 alleged to be due for labour.	" "	
June 23...	Toronto, Ont. (Drill Hall).	Militia and Defence.	Contractor for painting of Drill Hall, alleged to be paying less than current rate to painters.	Investigated by Department of Labour and claim shown to be well founded in certain cases. Department of Militia and Defence informed of current rate and asked lo see that same be paid.	Department of Militia and Defence requests payment of current rates to painters.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
			COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.		
1903.					
July 3...	Quebec, Que. (Post Office).	Public Works.	Claim for 20 cents instead of 15 cents per hour alleged to be due according to schedule rate.	Claim investigated.	Investigation showed that complainant had been wrongfully informed as to rate contractor obliged to pay.
" 14...	London, Ont. (Drill Hall).	"	Contractors alleged to be paying less than schedule rates to painters.	Investigated by Department of Labour and report presented to Department of Public Works.	
Dec. 22...	Ottawa, Ont. (Observatory).	"	Non-payment of schedule rates— Claim of $26.13 as stone cutter.	Claims fully investigated. Reported on to Department of Public Works.	Report of Department of Labour referred to Department of Justice. Opinion of Department of Justice given to the effect that the default of contractor must be determined in the first instance by the ordinary tribunals, before Minister of Public Works would be justified in making payments of any money to claimants
" 22..	" "	"	" Claim of $25.20 as stone cutter.		
" 22...	" "	"	" Claim of $24.64 as stone cuttee		
22...	" "	"	" Claim of $29.07 as stone cutter.		
1904.					
Feb, 18...	" "	"	" Claim of $28 as foreman of masonry.	Claim investigated and reported on to Department of Public Works.	" " "
Mar. 7...	Guelph, Ont. (Post Office).	"	Claim for $43 alleged to be due under Fair Wages Schedule, difference between $1.25 per day and $1.50 per day claimed.	Report made to Department of Public Works.	Claim disallowed by Department of Public Works on ground that $1.25 a fair rate for class of service rendered.
" 23...	Lloydminster, Sask.	Railways and Canals.	Claims for $86.02 and $45.65 respectively, alleged to be due work done in grading Canada Northern Railway.	Report made to Department of Railways and Canals.	Railway at request of department undertook to make good the payment of claims, which had arisen through default of contractor.

IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.

ON July 12, 1903, the royal assent was given to the Railway Labour Disputes Bill, introduced during the session in the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, and passed by both Houses.*

The administration of this Act has been entrusted to the Department of Labour, and during the year the department has had much to do with giving to interested parties information concerning the nature of the Act and its provisions. A number of communications have been received at the department not only from persons in Canada, but from other countries, strongly endorsing the principles embodied in the new legislation. The new Act is not a voluntary conciliation measure, nor do its provisions constitute compulsory arbitration. It goes farther than the one, and not as far as the other in the degree to which it compels a reference of industrial differences to an impartial tribunal, and brings the influence of public opinion to bear upon parties to a dispute. In its application the Act is restricted to industrial disputes on railways, though under this head is included electrical, as well as steam roads. Where a difference is threatened, which, in the opinion of the Minister, is likely to occasion a strike or lock-out, and thereby endanger the lives of passengers or persons employed, or interrupt the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers and freight, or where a strike or lock-out actually exists, the Minister may refer such difference in the first instance to a Committee of Conciliation, and, failing a settlement by this committee, subsequently to a Board of Arbitrators. The Committee of Conciliation and the Board of Arbitrators are alike composed of three persons, two being the chosen representatives of the respective parties to the dispute, and the third person, one agreed upon by the parties to the difference or their representatives, or failing a joint agreement by the parties, an appointee of the government. The work of the Conciliation Committee is a voluntary work, and its powers are limited to the lending of friendly offices with a view to adjusting the difference. The Board of Arbitrators, on the other hand, has power to compel the production of documents, the attendance of witnesses and the taking of evidence under oath. The report is not in the nature of an award, enforceable in the courts, but rather an impartial adjudication carrying with it the sanction of public opinion.

It was contemplated that the existence of such a measure would of itself give to the parties likely to be affected by it a strong reason for settling their differences between themselves, without allowing them to reach a point where the public might be given opportunity of probing into the private or business affairs of either. The success of the measure as a means of preserving industrial peace is to be esti-

* An account was given at page 58 of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1903, of the steps leading up to the passing of this Act, and the work of the Department of Labour in connection with the same under the heading 'The Railway Labour Disputes Act.'

mated, therefore, by the absence of any reference under it, quite as much as by the number of cases which may be referred and the awards given.

Although the Act was passed at the beginning of the fiscal year, there has been but one application made throughout the year for a reference of an existing dispute to a committee of conciliation under its provisions, and there have been no strikes or lockouts on any of the railways of the Dominion such as to occasion a reference to the Act within the year. While causes such as general prosperity and abundance of work, have unquestionably operated towards preserving harmonious relations between employers and employees of railway transportation companies, the department has every reason to believe that but for the existence of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the year would not have passed, without at least one or two serious interruptions to transportation business occasioned by unsettled differences between the two classes in this important industry.

Reference of Dispute between Grand Trunk Railway Company and Telegraphers.

The application for the intervention of the government under the Act, to which reference has been made, was in connection with the dispute between certain of the telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, and that company. The beginning of these difficulties dates back to May, 1903, in the latter part of which month a committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, representing the lines of the company east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers applied to their superintendent for a conference.

This request, after an month's negotiations, was refused. Some time later, application was again made for a conference by a general committee representing the whole system, and, though the request was not immediately granted by the manager, a meeting after a lengthy correspondence was arranged to take place on November 4 between the committee for the lines east of Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and the manager of the company. For several days following that date the committee remained in conference with the manager and superintendents in Toronto, and, though no improvements in rules were granted, increases in the wages scale in 267 positions, amounting to $1,012.96 per month, were granted. On November 10, however, the committee refused to accept this proposition and the conference was closed indefinitely. An effort to appeal the matter to the general manager some time after was unsuccessful, and, though correspondence took place between the parties during the winter months, no further conference was obtained.

On April 25, 1904, an appeal was made to the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, to refer the dispute to arbitration under the Act, it being stated that all efforts at settlement of the differences between the parties themselves had been futile, and, as a consequence, a strike of the company's employees affected was imminent. Before applying the provision of the Act so far as to constitute the committee of conciliation, the Minister sought to arrange for further conferences between the parties and succeeded in bringing about a meeting between the general manager of

the company and a representative of the men on June 1. At this conference it was agreed that Mr. McGuigan, the manager, would meet a committee from the lines east of the rivers, and later a committee from lines west of the rivers, and any matter upon which it was then found impossible to agree were to be submitted to Mr. Hays, general manager. In the conference with the manager which followed and which was extended over six days, it was agreed that all points accepted by the parties were to be subject to final acceptance as a whole. It was shown that the manager had increased 139 salaries since last December, which had not been proposed by the committee, making a total of 495 increases, amounting to $2,048. In addition also increases to 45 persons who received previous increases aggregating $124.50 per month were offered, with 89 new increases, aggregating $241.11 per month. Various improvements in the rules of the schedules were also granted, an agreement being arrived at on 19 points, including increases in the pay for attending lamps, for overtime and for relief agents. It was agreed also by the company to keep platforms clear of snow and to make certain increases in the main line territory.

On three points, however, viz.: the payment for Sunday work, the allowance of an annual vacation without loss of time, and an increase in minimum salaries, no concessions were obtained.

An appeal with regard to these points was made to the general manager in accordance with the arrangement above mentioned, but no further concessions were obtained, the heavy losses of the company, owing to the exceptional severity of the past winter, being urged as a reason why the proposed changes could not be granted.

A settlement of the differences not having been effected as a result of the conferences between the parties brought about by the intervention of the Minister, the application of the telegraphers for reference of the dispute to conciliation and arbitration under the Act was renewed, the telegraphers maintaining that a strike would ensue unless an immediate reference were made.

Being assured of the representations made by the telegraphers as to the probability of an immediate strike, the Honourable the Minister of Labour took steps to constitute the conciliation committee, the first tribunal mentioned in the Act.*

* The conciliation committee, consisting of His Honour Judge Teetzel (chairman), Mr. J. H. Hall and Mr. George F. Shepley, K.C., was appointed during the month of July, and the same committee having been unable to effect a settlement by conciliation was subsequently, by the consent of the parties, constituted a board of arbitration, with the powers given to such Board under the Act.

V. ROYAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AN account was given in the annual report of the department for the fiscal year 1902-3, of the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia, and of the work of the commission to the close of that year.* Briefly stated, the facts therein set forth are as follows :

The commission was constituted on April 18, 1903, to inquire into the causes of strikes in existence in the province of British Columbia at the time, and into the causes of the numerous industrial disputes which had taken place in that province during the years immediately preceding, and which had had, and were having the effect of seriously affecting the mining and transportation industries of the province. The Honourable Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of British Columbia, and the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, were the commissioners appointed. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour was appointed secretary of the commission, and Mr. Francis W. Giddens, of the Department of Labour, the stenographer. The first sitting of the commission was held at Ladysmith on Monday, May 4, and continuous sittings were held throughout the month of May on Vancouver Island, including the mining towns of Cumberland and Extension, and the city of Victoria. During the first two weeks of June the commission held sittings at the city of Vancouver. During this time 105 different witnesses in all were examined. During the latter half of the month of June the commissioners were engaged in the preparation of their report which was completed on July 8, and forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Labour on that date.

Notwithstanding that the report of the Commissioners was received at Ottawa early in the month of July, considerable work was occasioned to the department in the preparation of the report and evidence for publication, and in the distribution of these documents when printed. The evidence in its printed form, together with the exhibits and index covered in all 864 pages. To facilitate the work of the Commissioners in preparing their report as rapidly as possible the evidence had been extended in part during the sittings of the Commission, and the weeks immediately following during which the report was being prepared. As there were 1,767 typewritten pages of evidence in all it was possible to extend during that time only those parts of the evidence particularly requested by the Commissioners. The remainder, which was a very considerable part of the whole was extended in the office of the department by the stenographer of the Commission after his return. A carefully prepared index of the evidence was also made by the department, a classification of the evidence being made according to subjects on which testimony was given, the classification being so arranged as to indicate the views, pro and con, of the several witnesses in

* See Report of Department of Labour for the year ending June 30, 1903, p. 55.

regard to the matters of controversy or opinion taken up by the Commission. In addition to extending the evidence and preparing both it and the report for publication, the proof was read both in galley and page form in the department.

Since the report and evidence have been published the department has received from all parts of Canada, from the United States, Great Britain and other countries, requests for copies of these publications, and a large number of copies have been distributed in answer to these requests.

The Commission, during the course of its inquiry sought to obtain from employers and workingmen alike their views in regard to such important questions as causes of strikes and lockouts, the best methods for their prevention and settlement; the policy of trade unions, their attitude towards employers and non-union workers; the incorporation of trade unions, the boycott, blacklist, intimidation, compulsory and voluntary arbitration, socialism, the sympathetic strike, employment of Chinese labour, alien labour, compulsory investigation of labour disputes, cost of living, rates of wages and hours of labour, interference of labour leaders of other countries, international and national unions, the union label, labour literature, interference of militia in strikes, profit sharing and the like. The evidence containing as it does a very considerable amount of information in regard to these topics, as well as much information in regard to labour organizations and industrial conditions in British Columbia and the history of the several disputes in that province of recent years, is an invaluable document to students and others interested in the labour question, and the extensive classification of the evidence makes it readily accessible for immediate reference in regard to any of the subjects named. It is quite correct to say that in the Dominion no other publication exists from which is to be obtained a like amount of information bearing directly upon the most important issues connected with the labour problem in the Dominion at the present time.

The report of the Commissioners is also a document of the first importance to all persons interested in the labour question. It has to do mainly with the causes of the important disputes actually in existence at the time the Commissioners held their investigation, but it contains also the opinions of the Commissioners in regard to the more important questions dealt with by the Commission, which were formed as the result of careful and mature deliberation.

There is every reason to believe that the work of the Commission has been of the greatest service to the country as a whole, and particularly beneficial to those engaged in industry in the province of British Columbia. The mere fact that the disputes into which inquiry was made by the Commission were terminated during the course of its sitting or immediately after, and the fact that no industrial dispute of any importance has taken place in the province of British Columbia since the Commission published its report, is evidence sufficient to show that its work has had a salutary effect, and that the disclosures which the report contained have induced greater caution on the part of those who have to do with shaping industrial movements in the province, whilst the mass of workmen themselves have been made more fully acquainted with the true nature of existing conditions.

VI. ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

ON May 23, 1904, a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of American aliens in connection with surveys being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. For some time previous, representations had been made to the government by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others, to the effect that citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada were being employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to the exclusion of Canadians and British subjects. The department carried on an extensive correspondence with the officers of the company and other parties in regard to these representations, and subsequently, lists of person alleged to be American aliens in the employ of the company were forwarded to the management, with the request for a definite statement as to whether or not the persons therein named were Americans and at what time they had been brought into Canada and given employment in connection with the survey work of the company. Having failed to receive satisfactory replies to some of its communications, and there being important differences of statements between the representations of the Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, and such replies as were received from the company, the Minister of Labour recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a Commission to inquire fully into the facts. In the Commission issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, the Commissioner was directed to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual bona fide place of residence at the time of employment of each of the persons theretofor or at the time employed in connection with the surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and also to ascertain the names of all Canadians or bona fide residents of Canada who had made application for such employment, the nature of the employment applied for, and the result of their applications. The Commissioner was required to report to the Minister of Labour the result of his investigations, together with the evidence taken before him, and any opinions he might see fit to express thereon. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed counsel to represent the government before the Commission, it being the desire of the government that the inquiry should be as complete and thorough as possible. Mr. G. G. V. Ardouini of the staff of the Department of Labour, was appointed stenographer to report the evidence.

After due notice in the press, His Honour Judge Winchester entered upon the inquiry and proceeded to take evidence under the Commission at Montreal on May 30. After a sitting of three days in Montreal, the Commission proceeded to the west, and sittings were held during the month of June at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Edmonton and Regina, in the North-west Territories, and at North Bay, Ont. About ninety witnesses in all had been examined up to the close of the month, including the general manager and assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the divisional, district, office and assistant engineers, and a number of transitmen, draughtsmen,

levellers, topographers and others in the employ of the company. A number of Canadian engineers who had made application to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for employment, but failed to secure positions, also gave evidence before the Commission. The opinion of leading engineers as to the qualifications and capabilities of Canadian engineers for work in connection with these surveys was also obtained. The Grand Trunk Railway Company was represented by counsel at the several sittings of the Commission. The inquiry was not confined to the examination of witnesses under oath, but included the personal examination by the commissioner and government counsel of letters and documents in the offices of the company in the localities visited.

The Commission had not concluded its sittings at the end of the fiscal year.*

* Sittings of the commission were held at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and again at Montreal during July and early in August. When the taking of evidence was completed the commissioner contemplated that it might be some time before his report could be forwarded to the Minister of Labour.

VII. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT additions were made to the books of reference and reports in the library of the department during the year. As far as possible, the series of official reports of the United States labour bureaus were made complete, a number of missing volumes being obtained, notably from the Louisiana and New Jersey bureaus.

The labour bureaus and departments of various foreign states and countries continued to exchange publications. Among the government departments from which exchanges were received for the first time, may be mentioned the Bureau of Labour and Industry of Kansas, the Department of Labour and Statistics of Germany, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Holland, the Bureau of Labour of Italy, and the Government Labour Bureau and Relief of Queensland, Australia. Many important publications were received from the government of Great Britain, among which were an almost complete set of the Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies from 1855 to the present time, Reports of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1892 to 1894, Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission, and correspondence relating to the Labour question in South Africa, First Report of the Commissioners on Trade Unions, 1867, First Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, Vols. II. and III., 1903, and Report for the Select Committee on the Employers' Liability Act (1080) Amendment Bill (1886), issued in 1904.

Among other publications received, there were thirteen Reports of the Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors of North America, and various pamphlets issued by trade unions and other labour organizations in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

A number of trade and labour periodicals were added to the list of those received in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

Considerable progress was made in the cataloguing of the pamphlets and books in the department, according to the system described in the Annual Report for the year ended June 30, 1903, and the other work connected with the library, was carried out in accordance with the system adopted in the previous year.

A catalogue of government reports, and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions, and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year, is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904.

PART I.—PUBLICATIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS, AND BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly :

	YEAR.
Volume 11, July to December	1903
" 12, January to June	1904

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom :

Tenth report on ... 1902

Strikes and Lock-outs :

Fifteenth report on ... 1902

Trade Unions :

Fifteenth report on ... 1902

Factory Inspection :

Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902. Part II.—Supplement ... 1904

Prices :

Report on wholesale and retail prices in the United Kingdom in 1902, with comparative statistical tables for a series of years.

Railway Accidents :

General report upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1902, Part II ... 1903

General report upon the accidents that have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1903 ... 1904

Return during the six months ending June 30 ... 1903

Returns during the nine months ending September 30 ... 1903

Returns during the year ending December 31 ... 1903

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) : YEAR.

Report by the Board of Trade respecting their proceedings under the Railway Regulations Act, 1893, during the year ended July.. .. 1903

Labour Statistics :

Ninth annual abstract.. 1901-1902

Conciliation :

Fourth report on.. 1901-1903

Boiler Explosions :

Report for the year ended June 30.. 1903

Trade Statistics :

Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions 1903, compared with the four preceding years.. 1904

Emigration and Immigration :

Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1903, and report to the Board of Trade thereon.

Industrial Conditions :

Memoranda, statistical tables and charts prepared in the Board of Trade with reference to British and Foreign Trade and industrial conditions 1904

Workmen's Trains :

Returns showing (1), the number of workmen' trains running on all railways within the metropolitan area ; (2), the distance and the fares charged on each particular train.. 1904

THE UNITED STATES.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(*a*) *Bi-Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington :

Volume 8, September and November.. 1903

" 9, January to July.. 1904

(*b*) *Annual Report.*

First annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour for.. 1903

Index to Labour Reports for.. 1902

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

	YEAR.
Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics :	
Nineteenth annual report	1903
Illinois—Bureau of Labour Statistics :	
Twelfth biennial report	1902
Indiana—Department of Statistics :	
Ninth biennial report	1901-1902
Seventh annual report of the Department of Inspection	1903
Iowa—Bureau of Labour Statistics :	
Tenth biennial report	1901-1902
Kansas—Bureau of Labour and Industry :	
First biennial report	1901-1902
Louisiana—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :	
Fifth annual report	1874
Seventh annual report	1876
Tenth annual report	1879
Thirteenth annual report	1882
Report for the years	1902-1903
Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics :	
Annual Reports.	
Seventeenth annual report	1903
Conciliation and Arbitration :	
Eighteenth annual report of the State Board	1903
Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information :	
Twelfth annual report	1903
Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour :	
(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*	
Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :	
Nos. 27 to 30, August, 1903, to May	1904
(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*	
Annual Report.	
Thirty-third annual report for	1902
Free Employment Offices.	
Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (from annual report)	1904

Manufactures : YEAR.

Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts..... 1902
Report *re* Industrial Chronology (from annual report)..... 1903

Wages :

Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report)..... 1903

State Society of Labour and Industry.

Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention..... 1904
Report of the Legislative Committee for the year..... 1903

Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics :

Annual Reports.

Twenty-first annual report (with eleventh report on Factory Inspection)..... 1904

Inspection of Factories :

Eleventh annual report (as appendix to twenty-first annual report of Bureau)..... 1904

Missouri—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Report.

Twenty-fifth annual report..... 1903

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries :

Annual Reports.

Third annual report..... 1880
Eighth annual report..... 1885
Ninth annual report..... 1886
Tenth annual report..... 1887
Eleventh annual report..... 1888
Twelfth annual report..... 1889
Fourteenth annual report..... 1890
Fifteenth annual report..... 1892
Seventeenth annual report..... 1894
Eighteenth annual report..... 1895
Nineteenth annual report..... 1896
Twentieth annual report..... 1897
Twenty-fourth annual report..... 1901
Twenty-sixth annual report..... 1903

New York—Department of Labour :

Quarterly Journal :

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 17 to 20, inclusive—June, 1903, to March..... 1904

Annual Reports.

Summary of Seventh annual report on Mediation and Arbitration for the year ended September 30..... 1903
Summary of strikes and lockouts in..... 1903

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics :

Annual Report.

Twenty-seventh annual report..... 1903

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics: YEAR.

Annual Report.

Sixteenth annual report 1902

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour:

Biennial Report.

Fifth biennial report 1897-1898

AUSTRIA.

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres 1902
Sociale Rundschau, 4 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12 1903
" 5 " Nos. 1 to 6 1904
Protokoll der vierzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, June 1903
" funfzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes 1903
" sechzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes, December.... 1903
Die Lege der Wächter der K.K. Staatsbehner 1903
Arbeitszeit-Verlängerungen (überstunden) im Jahre 1903, in Fabriksmässigen Betreiben 1904
Arbeitszeit-Verlängerungen (überstunden) im Jahre 1903, in Fabriksmässigen Betreiben 1904
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatischen Amtes im Han-
" siebzehnten sitzung des Arbeits beirathes, January.... 1904

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS OF L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Revue du Travail (August to December) 1903
" (January to June) 1904

(*b*) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Annuaire de la législation du travail 1903
Rapport annuel de l'Inspection du Travail 1903
Rapport Général sur la Situation de l'enseignment Technique en Belgique, 1897-1901, Tomes I.-II. 1904

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Bulletin de l'*Office du Travail* (Nos. 7 to 12) 1903
" " (Nos. 1 to 6) 1904

(*b*) *Annual and Spécial Reports.*

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-deuxième volume 1902
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année 1901

YEAR.

Statistique des grèves et des recours à conciliation et à l'arbitrage pendant l'année 1902
Statistique annuelle du movement de la population, année 1902

Special Report.

L'Industrie du Chiffon à Paris 1903

GERMANY.

Beitrage zur Arbeiterstatistik No. 1—Die Fortschritte der Amtlichen Arbeiter statistik in der Wichtigsten Staaten..... 1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlung des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik.... 1903
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit der Behülfen und Lehrlunge im Fleischergewerbe 1903
Erheburg über die Arbeitszeit in gewerblichen Furwerksbetrieben 1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik.
Die Fortschritte der amtlichen Arbeitsstatistik in der wrichtigsten Staaten. Erster Tiel 1904

HOLLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE "CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTICK."

Maandcijfers en andere Periodieke Opgaven betreffende Nederlande en Nederlandsch Oost-Indië.
No. 1, 1898 ; No. 2, 1899 ; No. 3, 1899 ; No. 4, 1900 ; No. 5, 1900 ; No. 6, 1901 ; No. 7, 1902.
Vaarcijfers voor het Konigkrijk der Nederlanden-Kolonien 1900
Vaarcijfers voor het Rijk in Europe 1901
Werkstakingen en Uitsluitengen in Nederland gedurende 1901
Werkstakingen en Uitsluitengen in Nederland gedurende 1903
Tijdschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistick..... 1903
Bijdragen tot de statistick van Nederland, vols. VII, VII, IX, X, XIV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIII, XXIV, XXV..... ..1900, 1901
Eenige Hoofdstukken uit het "Aperçu sur la Hollande par M. D'Alphonse."

ITALY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICIO DEL HAVORO.

Atti del consiglio superiore del Lavaro. Ze sessione ordinaria dell' anno..... 1903

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Reports.

Department of Labour and Industry :

Annual Report of Labour Commissioners for the year ended June 30.. 1903

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records :

Vol. I..... 1902
Vol. II..... 1903
Vol. III, Part 1..... 1904
Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during.. 1902

QUEENSLAND.

Annual Reports.

Government Labour Bureau and Relief :

	Year.
Report of the Officer in Charge for	1902

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Annual Report.

Government Labour Bureau :

Fifth annual report by the Superintendent for	1902
Sixth annual report by the Superintendent for	1903

NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Labour :

(*a*) *Monthly Journal.*

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 12 (from July to Dec.)	1903
" " Vol. 13 (from Jan. to June)	1904

(*b*) *Annual Report.*

Twelfth annual report from April, 1902 to March, 1903	1903

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Ontario, Bureau of Labour :

Annual Report.

Fourth annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31	1903

PART II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

CANADA.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) Publications of the Dominion Government.

	Year.
Canadian Forestry Association :	
Report of the fourth annual meeting, Ottawa, March	1903
Other Miscellaneous Government Publications :	
Fifth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for the year ending June 30	1903
Abstract of Statement of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended December 31	1903
Reports of Dividends remaining unpaid	1903
Unclaimed Balances and Unpaid Drafts and Bills of Exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31	1903
Report of the Royal Commission in *re* the Tobacco Trade of Canada	1903
Report of the Royal Commission on Labour Troubles in British Columbia	1903
Irrigation in the North-west Territories	1902
Census of Canada, Vol. I.	1901
Report on the Location and Examination of Magnetic Ore Deposits by Magnometric Measurements, by Eugene Haanel	1904
Dictionary of Altitudes of Canada	1904
Special Report on the Government Telegraph Service	1904
Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1903, to June	1904
Special Report regarding the growth of Trade and Material Industries of Canada	1903
Reports and other blue-book publications of the several Departments of the Dominion Government for the year ended June 30	1903

(b) Publications of Provincial Governments.

Nova Scotia :	
Debates and Proceedings of the House of Assembly	1904
Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council	1904
Annual Report of the Department of Mines for	1903
New Brunswick :	
Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for	1903
Quebec :	
Report of the Commission of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments	1903

Ontario :

	YEAR.
Sixteenth annual report of the Inspector of Factories	1903
Report of the Department of Agriculture for	1901
Annual reports of the Dairymen's Associations for	1903
Twenty-ninth annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for	1903
Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the Entomological Society	1903
Tenth annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for	1903
Annual Archæological report for	1903
Report of the Inspection of Liquor Licenses for	1903
First Annual report of the Bureau of Archives for	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association for	1902
Ninth Annual report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for	1902
Loan Corporations' Statements for	1902
Provisions relating to Terminating Shares in Loan Corporations to take effect on 10th September, 1903	1903
Municipal Trading and Municipal Ownership or Operation of Public Utilities	1904
Ontario Public Health Act, Regulations as to smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, also an Act respecting sanitary regulations in unorganized Territories	1904
Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for	1903
Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for	1903
Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations for Ontario for	1902
Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for	1902
Report of the Bureau of Industries for	1902
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for	1902-1903
Report of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario	1903
Public Accounts for	1903
Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1904	1903
Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for	1903
Fifth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for	1903
Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for	1903
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for	1903
Report of the Ontario Game Commission for	1903
Eighteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for	1903
Second annual report of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, to December 31	1903
Report of the Minister of Education, Part I (with the statistics of 1901) for	1903
Thirty-second annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for	1903
Thirty-third annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	1903
Thirty-fourth annual report of the inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charities, &c., of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30	1903
Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the province of Ontario, for the year ending September 30	1903

Ontario—*Continued.* YEAR.

Thirty-sixth annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending September 30 1903
Eleventh report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for. 1903
Annual report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year. 1903
Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year ending December 31. 1902
Report of the Bureau of Mines for. 1902
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies, for the year. 1902

North-west Territories :

Report of the Territorial Secretary. 1903

British Columbia :

Annual report of the Minister of Mines for. 1903
Year-book of British Columbia 1903

II.—OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada :

Canadian Almanac. 1904
Sixth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, Ottawa, Sept. and October. 1903
Third annual year-book of the Charity Organization Society of Montreal. 1902-1903
Thirty-ninth annual report of the Orphans' Home of the city of Ottawa. 1902-1903

Board of Trade Reports :

Seventeenth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade. 1903-1904
Twenty-fourth annual report of the Victoria Board of Trade. 1903

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

Montreal Street Railway Mutual Benefit Association, Rules and By-laws. 1903
Constitution of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, adopted September 19, 1902. 1903
Report of the Officers of the Nineteenth annual session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Brockville, September. 1903
Labour Union Directory, Hamilton. 1904

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office :

Mines and Quarries : General report and statistics for. 1902
Part I.—District Statistics.
Part II.—Labour.
Part III.—Output.
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.

Publications of the Home Office—*Continued.* YEAR.

Reports of Inspectors of Mines for 1902
Factories and Workshops : Report of Chief Inspector for 1902
Part II.—Supplement.
Thirty-ninth annual report on Alkali, &c., works by the Chief Inspector. Proceedings during the year..... 1902
Report on the Draft Regulations proposed to be made for factories and workshops in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on 1902
Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers Liability Act, 1880, during the year..... 1902
Report on an explosion in a mixing house at Factory No. 38, Kent.. 1904
Return of the cases of lead poisoning reported as occurring in earthenware and china works during the years.....1899 to 1903
Reports of the outbreak of Ankylostomiesis in Germany 1903

Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies :

First annual report for..... 1855
Second annual report for..... 1856
Third annual report for..... 1857
Fifth annual report for..... 1859
Sixth annual report for..... 1860
Seventh annual report for..... 1861
Eighth annual report for..... 1862
Ninth annual report for..... 1863
Tenth annual report for..... 1864
Eleventh annual report for..... 1865
Twelfth annual report for..... 1866
Thirteenth annual report for..... 1867
Fourteenth annual report for..... 1868
Sixteenth annual report for..... 1870
Seventeenth annual report for..... 1871
Eighteenth annual report for..... 1872
Nineteenth annual report for..... 1873
Twentieth annual report for..... 1874
Twenty-first annual report for..... 1875
Twenty-third annual report for..... 1877
Twenty-sixth annual report for..... 1880
Twenty-seventh annual report for..... 1881
Twenty-eighth annual report for..... 1882
Twenty-ninth annual report for..... 1883
Thirtieth annual report for..... 1884
Thirty-first annual report for..... 1885
Thirty-second annual report for..... 1886
Thirty-third annual report for..... 1887
Thirty-fourth annual report for..... 1888
Thirty-fifth annual report for..... 1889
Thirty-sixth annual report for..... 1890
Thirty-seventh annual report for..... 1891
Thirty-eighth annual report for 1892
Thirty-ninth annual report for..... 1893
Fortieth annual report for..... 1894
Forty-first annual report for..... 1895
Forty-second annual report for..... 1896
Forty-third annual report for..... 1897

Reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies—*Continued.* YEAR.

Forty-fourth annual report for 1898
Forty-fifth annual report for 1899
Forty-sixth annual report for 1900
Forty-seventh annual report for 1901
Forty-eighth annual report for 1902

Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade :

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, February to June 1904
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, March, June . . 1904

Other Publications :

First Report of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies, Vols. II.-III. . 1903
First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Organization and Rules of Trade Unions and Other Associations . . 1867
Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix, Vol. I.—Report 1903
Irish Land Commission : Return of Proceedings during the month of September 1903
Reports of the Transvaal Labour Commission 1904
Correspondence respecting the Introduction of Chinese Labour into the Transvaal 1904
Correspondence relating to the recruitment of labour in the British Central African Protectorate for employment in the Transvaal . . .
Return of Ordinances in force in Self-Governing Colonies respecting the importation therein of Indentured Coolie labour from India or elsewhere . . . . . .
Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Town Improvement (Betterment) together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix 1894

Royal Commission on Labour :

First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Reports 1892-1894
Foreign Reports, Vol. IX., Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain and Portugal 1894
Report from the Select Committee on the Employer's Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill, 1886 1904
Trade of Germany for the Year 1903. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Foreign Office, May 1904
Report on Slavery and Free Labour in British East Africa Protectorate. 1903
Report from the Select Committee on Workmen's Trains 1903
Report on Irish Migratory Labourers 1903

II.—OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations :

General Federation of Trade Unions.

Fourth Annual report 1903
Seventeenth Quarterly report, Sept 1903
Nineteenth Quarterly report, March 1904

THE UNITED STATES.

I.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) The Federal Government.

	YEAR.
Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for	1902
Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for	1902
Report of the Secretary of Agriculture	1903
Fourth Report of the Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, for	1902
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture	1903-1904
Crop Reporter, Published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December	1903
January to June	1904

(b) The State Governments.

Connecticut:

Report of the State Librarian for the two years ended September 30, 1901-1902

Indiana:

Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Inspection 1903

Massachusetts:

Report of the Commission appointed to Investigate the Existing Systems of Manual Training and Industrial Education 1893

New York:

State Board of Charities—Thirty-sixth annual report, Vols. I., II., III.	1902
State Library—Review of Legislation	1903
Tenement House Committee—Report	1894

Proceedings of Annual Conventions of Factory Inspectors of North America:

Fourth Convention	1890
Fifth Convention	1891
Sixth Convention	1892
Seventh Convention	1893
Eighth Convention	1894
Ninth Convention	1895
Eleventh Convention	1897
Twelfth Convention	*1898*
Thirteenth Convention	*1899*
Fourteenth Convention	*1900*
Fifteenth Convention	1901
Sixteenth Convention	1902
Seventeenth Convention	1903

Other Publications:

Eighth annual convention of the National Association of Manufactures of the United States of America, annual report of the President and Proceedings 1903

FRANCE.

Publications of Le Musée Social : YEAR.

Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12, 1903, Nos. 1 to 5 1904
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1903, Nos. 1 to 5 1904

RUSSIA.

Publications of Le Société Impériale libre économique :

Aperçus Historique des Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Economique depuis sa fondation 1897
Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Economique . . . 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903
Mémoire sur la Production Agricole de la Russie 1887
Du Concours des Sociétés Scientifiques des Zemstrios et des Administrations Urbaines aux Travaux Statistiques en Russie.

SWITZERLAND.

Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâsle :

Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 2ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 3ème année, Nos. 1 to 6 1903-1904
Memorial explanatory of the reasons for an International Prohibition of Nightwork for Women 1904

PART III.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

	YEAR.
Advance Advocate. Official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December	1903
American Federationist. Vol. X, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XI, 1 to 6, January to June	1904
American Industries. Vols. I and II, July, 1903, to June	1904
Blacksmith's Journal. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XV	1903
Bookbinder, International. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XIX, Nos. 11 and 12, 1903 ; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. VI, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Broom Maker. Vols. IV and V, July, 1903, to June	1904
Bulletin of the National Metal Trades Association, Jan. to June.	1904
Bulletin Mensuel, publié par La Chambre de Commerce Française de Montréal, Nos. 120 to 131, July to June	1904
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XVI, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Canadian Dry Goods Review, Vol. XVII, No. 11, to Vol. XIV, No. 6, Nov., 1903, to June	1904
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June,	1904
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XVIII, November, 1903, to June.	1904
Canadian Contract Record. Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 31, January to June,	1904
Canadian Journal of Commerce. Vol. LVII, July to December, 1903 ; Vol. LVIII, January to June.	1904
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903 ; Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Canadian Manufacturer. Vols. XLVIII and XLIX, July, 1903, to June	1904
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903 ; Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June.	1904
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXVIII, July, 1903, to June.	1904
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vols. XVI and XVII, July, 1903, to June	1904
Coopers' International Journal, Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Dun's Review. Vol. XII, Nos. 513 to 569, July, 1903, to June	1904

	YEAR.
Electrical Worker, Vol. III, No. 9, to Vol. IV, No. 8, July, 1903, to June	1904
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vols. XXVII and XXVIII, July, 1903, to June	1904
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XV and XVI, November, 1903, to June	1904
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. IV, Nos 7 to 12, Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June	1904
Industrial Canada. Vol. IV	1903-1904
Industrial Review. Vol. II, No. 21, to Vol. IV, No. 2, April, 1903, to June	1904
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XL, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Official des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge, 1er anné, July, 1903, to June	1904
Lather, The. Vol. III, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1903; Vol. XXXVIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vols. XXXV and XXXVI, July 1903, to June,	1904
Maritime Mining Record. April, 1903, to June	1904
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XV, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Marine Review. Vol. XXIX, January to June	1904
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal. July, 1903, to June	1904
Monetary Times and Trade Review. January to June	1904
Miners' Magazine. January to June	1904
Mixer and Server. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1903; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1904
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XI, No. 5, to Vol. XII, No. 4, July, 1903, to June	1904
National Builder. Vols. XXXVII and XXXVIII, July, 1903, to June	1904
Oil Workers' Journal. Vol. IV. July, 1903, to June	1904
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol. IX, Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1903, to June	1904
Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XVII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June	1904
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June	1904
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. V, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol VI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June	1904
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XII, Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 6, November, 1903, to June	1904
Railroad Freight and Baggageman. Vol. I, Nos. 2 to 10, October, 1903 to June	1904
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XX, 7 to 12, Vol. XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XVI, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904

	Year.
Railway and Shipping World, July, 1903 to June	1904
Railway Carmen's Journal, Vol. VIII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Railway Conductor, Vol. XX, Nos. 7 to 12, XXI, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Shoe and Leather Journal, Vol. XVII, Nos. 3 to 6, March to June	1904
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. IV, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Stationary Fireman's Journal, Vol. V	1903-1904
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. VIII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Switchman's Union Journal, Vol. V, Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1903 to June	1904
Tailor, The. Vol. XIV	1903-1904
Tobacco Worker, Vol. VII, Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903 to June	1904
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. III, Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 10, July, 1903 to June	1904

OTHER PERIODICALS.

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vols XXII, XXIII, July, 1903 to June	1904
Charities, Vols. XI, XII, July, 1903 to June	1904
Economic Review, Vol. XIII, Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 and 2	1903-1904
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. I, 1902-1903, Vol. II, Nos. 1 and 2, January, April	1904
Journal of Political Economy, Vol. XI, No. 4 to Vol. XII, No. 3	1903-1904
National Civic Federation, Vol. I, Nos. 3 and 4, Sept. 1903, June	1904
Outlook, The. July, 1903 to June	1904
Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. XVIII	1903-1904
Political Science, Quarterly, Vol. XVIII	1903
Quarterly Review	1903-1904
Social Service, Vol. VIII	1904
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXVI, Parts 2, 3, 4, Vol. LXVII, Parts 1, 2	1903-1904

VIII. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

AN increasingly important part of the work of the department has been the supplying of information to public bodies, societies and individuals in Canada and different parts of the world in regard to industrial conditions in this country, and on subjects having to do with the condition of labour and phases of the labour question in Canada.

As the existence and work of the department have become better known, the number of requests for information has steadily increased, and wherever possible detailed replies have been made to these requests. In many cases the answering of communications has necessitated a special investigation, or a considerable amount of correspondence and no little research. In other cases, for example, requests for information as to the nature of existing labour legislation in regard to certain classes of labour, or information as to the number and causes of strikes and lock-outs, &c., &c., the department has been able to refer its correspondents to articles in the *Labour Gazette*. In instances where the department has not been able from the nature of the requests received to furnish the information desired, it has been the means of directing the parties to the proper sources.

The following taken from among the requests for information received at the department during the year may serve to indicate the variety of subjects on which information has been sought, and some of the sources from which these requests have come.

A.—REQUESTS FROM GOVERNMENTS OR GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN, BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Department of Agricultural Industry and Commerce, Rome, Italy.—Information as to laws in Canada relating to labour contracts and apprenticeship, &c.

The Department of State, St. Petersburg, Russia.—Information concerning the Department of Labour, Canadian labour laws, labour publications, &c

Consul General for Denmark.—Information regarding rates of wages of employees in certain classes of industry, Canada.

State Departments in Australia and New Zealand.—Information as to opportunities of employment and conditions of certain industries in Canada.

Consul General of the Netherlands.—Information regarding employment in the Yukon.

Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.—Information as to labour laws, and trade unions in Canada.

Emigrants Information Office, Westminster, London, England.—Information as to extent of employment of females in factories in Canada, wages, cost of living, &c.

Attorney General of Newfoundland.—Information regarding the Department of Labour and labour legislation in Canada.

University of Paris, France.—Information regarding the labour organizations in Canada, workingmen's societies, &c.

International Labour Office, Basle, Switzerland.—Information concerning labour legislation in Canada, cost of living in Canada, &c.

Secretary of Employers' Federation, New South Wales.—Information as to industrial conditions in Canada.

Consul General for Italy.—Information as to labour organizations in Canada.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission.—Information regarding labour commissions in Canada.

Members of the United States House of Representatives and Senate—Information regarding the Railway Labour Disputes Act in Canada.

Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington, U.S.—Information regarding publications relating to labour in Canada.

State of Iowa Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Information regarding wages in certain industries in Canada.

State of Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Information as to schedule forms, &c., used in collecting industrial statistics.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts Bureau of Labour Statistics.—Information as to the boot and shoe industry in Canada.

Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey.—Information as to labour laws in Canada, factory inspection and child labour.

B.—BEQUESTS FROM PUBLIC BODIES, SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

Departments of Provincial Governments in Canada.—Information regarding a variety of subjects relating to labour conditions in different parts of the Dominion.

City Club of Chicago.—Information regarding publications relating to labour in Canada.

Ontario Department of Archives, Toronto.—Information relating to labour publications in Canada.

Colony Settlers' Association and Consulting Agencies, Edinburgh, Scotland.—Information regarding industrial disputes in Canada and conditions of labour in particular localities.

Passenger, Tourist and Shipping Agencies, Edinburgh, Scotland.—Information regarding condition of labour in certain factories in Canada.

International Headquarters, Salvation Army, London, England.—Information regarding cost of living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

National Union of Women Workers in Great Britain and Ireland.—Information living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

Women's Industrial Council, London, England.—Information regarding cost of living, wages and employment of female labour in Canada.

Office of the High Commissioner of Emigration for Canada.—Information regarding labour statistics, &c.

National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.—Information with regard to industrial conditions in British Columbia and labour publications in Canada.

Chicago Journal.—Information as to wages in the building trades, Canada, joint agreements, &c.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—Information regarding hours of labour in Canada.

National Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.—Information as to methods of manufacturing leather goods.

Iron Moulders' Union, Hamilton.—Information as to the conditions in the stove trade in Canada.

Painters' and Decorators' Union, Vancouver, B.C.—Information regarding bills presented to parliament affecting labour.

Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen.—Information regarding Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.

International Union of Brewery Workers.—Information regarding power of excise officers.

The Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, Montreal.—Information as to laundry workers in other parts of Canada.

National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.—Information regarding legislation with regard to hours of labour.

Trades and Labour Council, Guelph, Ont.—List of labour organizations and secretaries of, in Canada.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Guelph.—List of labour organizations and secretaries of.

Trades and Labour Council, Berlin, Ont.—List of labour organizations and secretaries of.

Tobacco Workers Union, Hamilton, Ont.—List of labour organizations, and secretaries of.

Federated Metal Trades Council, Toronto.—Information regarding Bills affecting labour.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.—Information regarding cost of maintenance of railways.

Restaurant Employees' Alliance.—Statistics as to bartenders, cooks, waiters, &c.

Trades and Labour Council, Smith's Falls, Ont.—Information regarding opportunities of employment for farm hands in North-west Territories.

Library Bureau of Canada.—Information regarding employers' liability.

'Canadian Lumbermen,' Toronto.—Information as to wages in the lumbering industry in Canada.

Municipality of the Town of Prince Albert.—Information regarding strikes in Canada.

Sydenham Glass Company, Wallaceburg.—Information as to location of industries in Canada.

Western Foundry Company.—Information regarding apprenticeship indentures and agreements between employers and employees.

Brandon Binder Twine Company.—Information regarding co-operative trading in England.

Canada Life Insurance Company, Actuaries Department.—Information regarding industrial accidents in Canada, and as to wages paid in certain industries.

University of North Dakota.—Information as to labour laws in Canada.

International Harvesting Company.—Information as to labour laws in Canada.

Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.—Information regarding reports on industrial and labour conditions.

C.—REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUALS.

The requests for information received from individuals in Canada and other countries were very similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies, societies and organizations. The number of requests from individuals was very very much larger, especially the inquiries as to opportunities of employment, rates of wages and hours of labour, and existing labour legislation. Special mention should be made of the many requests received from university students and persons engaged in the preparation of these or articles on industrial and labour questions, or in preparing for a debate on some subject connected therewith. Scarcely a week passes that the department does not receive from some person a request for information as to published sources of information, having to do with such questions as arbitration and conciliation, the incorporation of trade unions, strikes and lockouts and the like, and several such requests have been received in the course of a single week. During the past year requests of this kind have come from the Universities of

Toronto, Manitoba, Chicago, North Dakota, Wisconsin and from Leland Stanford, Harvard, McGill, Queen's Universities, as well as from a large number of individuals both in Canada and the United States. Among other subjects, in addition to these already named, on which information has been sought from individual sources may be mentioned the following : Natural resources of Canada, employment of Chinese, immigration, cost of living, condition of female and child labour, factory and boiler inspection, monopolies and trusts, &c.

The Acts to Restrict the Importation of Aliens.

The department has carried on a considerable corespondence in regard to the Acts to restrict the importation of aliens by way of furnishing persons with particulars as to the provisions of the law and the method of its enforcement, and by way of notifying parties of alleged infractions of the Acts, and directing attention to the penalties attending such infractions. The department has also been the means of securing to informants under the Act, fifty per cent of the fines which have been imposed where the offenders have been prosecuted for violation of the Act.

In August, 1901, an information was laid by W. L. MacDonald, a miner, of Rossland, B.C., against one Albert Geiser, for alleged violations of the Alien Labour Act, by bringing in from the United States, under contract, two men to work in the Rossland mines, while members of the Rossland Union were out on strike. Two convictions were obtained before the police magistrate at Rossland, one for $50 and the other for $500. Subsequent to these convictions, application for appeal was made to Mr. Justice Walkem, of British Columbia, but was refused. A second application made later to the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, at Greenwood, was also refused. A third application was made to the Chief Justice of the province, who referred it back to Mr. Justice Irving, to be disposed of by him when next in Rossland. These applications for appeal extended over a greater part of 1902, and in the spring of 1903, at the assizes in Rossland, Mr. Justice Irving dismissed the application.

According to the provisions of the Act, the amount recovered in case of conviction, is to be placed to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada, and any portion of the amount not exceeding one-half, may be paid to the original informer, at whose instance the convictions have been obtained. In the cases here referred to, the police magistrate at Rossland did not forward the amount of the penalties to the Department of Finance until July, 1903. Mr. MacDonald, the informer, made application to the Department of Labour for a share of the penalties, and on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Finance directed that a cheque for half the amount of the fines should be forwarded to Mr. MacDonald through the Department of Labour. The cheque was duly received and acknowledged by Mr. MacDonald on the 23rd August, 1903.*

During the year an employer who had been involved in strike difficulties with his employees, in Toronto, was fined fifty dollars and costs for having induced two citizens

* For an account of the convictions in Rossland under the Alien Labour Act here referred to, see the *Labour Gazette*, Volume IV., No. 2, p. 143 (August).

of the United States to come to work in his establishment by an agreement made previous to their coming, and by prepaying their transportation. The fines were forwarded to the Receiver General at Ottawa. in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the solicitors for the informants having made application to the department on behalf of their clients for fifty per cent of the fines, the amount was obtained on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour from the Receiver General and duly forwarded.*

In connection with the administration of the Acts to restrict the transportation and employment of aliens, mention should be made of the extensive correspondence carried on by the department prior and subsequent to the appointment of the Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. An account is given elsewhere in this report of the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission, but in speaking of the correspondence of the department, the fact should not be forgotten that before the Commission was appointed the department did all in its power by correspondence to ascertain full particulars in regard to the complaints made by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering and others, and to have the grounds of complaint effectively removed. Morever, at the time of the appointment of the Commission, and during its proceedings, the department conducted an extensive correspondence with interested parties in reference to its work. The preparation of copies of correspondence for the use of the Commission and other copying necessitated by returns for parliament, exhibits required, &c., was such as to require the abandoning for a time of other parts of the department's work, in order that the necessary clerical assistance could be obtained to carry on this work by the staff of the department.

Amendments to Railway Act for the Greater Protection of Employees.

On the 23rd June, 1903, the department received from the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council a communication directing attention to the possibility of accidents occurring on railways, owing to the excessive hours which employees were obliged on occasions, to continue on duty, and citing specifically a case which had come to the notice of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council. This communication resulted in an important correspondence between the Department of Labour and the Department of Railways and Canals, in which the Honourable Minister of Labour pointed out the need of some provision being made, whereby specific authority would be given to some department of the government to inquire, not only into actual causes of railway accidents which had taken place, but, also, where circumstances warranted, as to whether the railway companies had adopted all reasonable precautions for the prevention of accidents. It was suggested by the Honourable the Minister of Labour that the scope of the proposed railway commission should be extended so as to empower the commission to undertake this work. An amendment covering the matter was thereupon drafted by the Department of Railways and Canals for inclusion in the Railway

* For an account of the convictions in Toronto under the Alien Labour Act here referred to. see the *Labour Gazette*, Volume IV., No. 11, p. 1129 (May, 1904).

Bill at that time before parliament, and this amendment became part of the law as finally passed. The section of the Railway Act dealing with the subject is as follows:—

'The Board may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to inquire into all matters or things which it deems likely to cause or prevent accidents, and the causes of and the circumstances connected with any accidents or casualty to life or property, and into all particulars relating thereto.' *

Since the Board of Railway Commissioners has been appointed under the Act, Mr. Joseph E. Duval has been appointed a special officer of the Board to deal with the subject of accidents occurring on railways.

Other provisions for the protection of railway employees were also inserted in the Railway Act, either directly, or in part, through the influence of the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the department. The provision compelling the payment of fair wages to workmen employed on any contract for the Dominion government or being carried out under subsidy of the government, had been previously a matter for insertion in the specifications and conditions relating to the contracts in question, in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Resolution, passed by the House of Commons in March, 1900. In the Railway Act this resolution of the House of Commons was made part of the general law, in so far as railway contracts were concerned.*

Other provisions introduced for the first time in the Railway Act provide that all box freight cars built in Canada in future shall be provided with outside ladders projecting below the frame of the car on two of the diagonally opposite ends and sides of each car, with hand-grips placed anglewise for the ladders on each car. Cars without these appliances, built prior to the passing of the Act, must be fitted with the attachments in question on or before December 1, 1905, unless improved attachments are recommended by the board in the meantime. It was also provided that all trains should have efficient apparatus to permit of immediate communication between the conductor and engine driver, brakes of a kind to permit of bringing the train to a standstill as expeditiously as possible, including a power drive-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system upon the locomotive, the brake, in the case of passenger trains, to be instantaneous in action and self-applying in the event of any failure in the continuity of its action. Automatic car couplers, capable of being uncoupled without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars, were also ordered, railway companies being given until January 1, 1906, to equip all trains with the brake appliances and couplers mentioned. A penalty not exceeding $200 was imposed for violation of the above provisions.

Fraudulent Representations in England to Mechanics and other Skilled Workmen.

The attention of the department was drawn during the year to the fact that certain individuals in Great Britain were engaged in making fraudulent representations to mechanics and other skilled workmen with a view to securing their emigration to

* Sec. 236, 3 Edw. VII, c. 58.

* See account in present report under heading 'Fair Wages on Public Contract Work'.

Canada. A considerable correspondence was carried on by the department with a view to getting exact information in regard to the alleged fraudulent representations, and of putting a stop to the same. As it was stated that these individuals were operating by holding themselves out as agents of the Canadian government, the Department of the Interior which has to do with immigration, had, at the request of the Department of Labour, the following advertisement inserted in the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom:

'The government of the Dominion of Canada, having been informed that certain persons conducting labour agencies in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom have been promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics and other skilled workmen, have been giving false information respecting labour conditions in Canada and have represented themselves as agents of or as having the sanction and endorsement of the Dominion government, notice is hereby given that the Dominion government has no such agents in the United Kingdom, has not authorized, sanctioned or in any way given its approval to any agency in the United Kingdom for promoting the emigration to Canada of mechanics or other skilled labour.'

These advertisements were published in the following papers :

The London 'Telegraph,' the London 'Chronicle,' the London 'Mail,' London 'Express,' London 'Leader,' London 'Star,' London 'Sun,' London 'Echo' and the London 'Evening News'; the Manchester 'Guardian' and the Manchester 'Evening News'; the Birmingham 'Post' and the Birmingham Mail'; the Liverpool 'Post' and the Liverpool 'Echo'; the Glasgow 'Herald' and the Glasgow 'Record'; the Edinburgh 'Scotsman' and the Edinburgh 'Evening Despatch'; the Newcastle 'Chronicle' and the Newcastle 'Evening Chronicle'; the Cardiff, South Wales, 'Echo' and the Cardiff 'Western Mail'; the Bristol 'Western Press' and the Bristol 'Evening News'; the Belfast 'Northern Whig' and the Belfast 'Evening Telegraph'; the Dublin 'Irish Times' the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal.' The Press Association also gave a good circulation to the notice.

In addition to the publication of the advertisement herein quoted, the Department of the Interior also caused the following notice to be published in the papers in Great Britain, and to be posted in its London offices and elsewhere.

'WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.'

The Emigration Branch of the Canadian government desires it to be distinctly understood that individuals and organizations sending out mechanics to Canada, are not approved by, nor in any way connected with the Canadian Government.

J. BRUCE WALKER.

Canadian Government Office,
52 St. Enoch Square.

The attention of the Imperial government was also drawn to the alleged frauds, and a request made that steps be taken by the home government to suppress all such frauds, and to punish the offenders.

Investigation of Influx of Italian Labourers into Canada.

An important investigation was conducted by the Deputy Minister into the large importation of Italian labourers into Canada during the spring of the year with a

view to discovering the causes of so large a number of Italian labourers coming to this country, and of preventing a further influx. Between six and eight thousand came either direct from Italy or the United States, via the city of Montreal during the spring months of the year, and during May and June the number of Italians without employment in the city of Montreal was such as to occasion considerable hardship among the Italians, as well as great discontent among Canadian workmen in that city. The Deputy Minister of Labour personally investigated the matter during the month of June, and presented his report to the government on the 11th of that month. During his investigation, the Deputy Minister received such positive evidence of extensive and fraudulent practices, that in his report he recommended that in the public interest, the matter should be further inquired into under oath by a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose. On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, a Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, on June 20, the inquiry by the Commissioner to include the circumstances which have induced Italian labourers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration, and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration. The Commissioner owing to other duties had not been able to enter upon this inquiry at the close of the fiscal year, but an immediate effect of the investigation by the Deputy Minister and the appointment of the Commission was to put a sudden and effectual stop to further importations, and also to occasion the parties which were primarily responsible for the original influx to find ways and means of ridding the labour market in Montreal of the burden placed upon it by the presence of so large a number of unemployed. Immediate steps were taken by the responsible parties to make amends for some of the fraudulent practices which they had carried on.*

The Circulation of the 'Labour Gazette.'

The *Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. On account of a subscription being charged for the *Gazette*, and the circulation being as large as it is, a great deal of work in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription accounts, acknowledging receipts, sending out renewal blanks, preparing mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c., is necessitated. This work has increased during the year. A number of sample copies of the *Gazette* have also been mailed from the department from time to time.

During the fiscal year, 1903-1904, the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of annual subscriptions was 7,328, indicating an increase of 291 in the number of paid subscriptions over the previous year. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal years covered by the period from 1900 to 1904 :

*His Honour Judge Winchester opened the inquiry into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal on the 21st day of July, 1904. The taking of evidence was concluded on the 26th day of the same month. It was expected, however, that it would be some time before the commissioner would be in a position to make his report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour on the matter.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR GAZETTE CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A. R. No. 14.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF 'LABOUR GAZETTE' ON JUNE 30 OF FISCAL YEARS 1900-1, 1901-2, 1902-3 AND 1903-04 RESPECTIVELY.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free Distribution.	Total Circulation.	Increase over Previous Year.
1900-1	4,394	2,158	6,912	
1901-2	5,648	2,722	8,370	1,458
1902-3	7,748	3,046	10,794	2,424
1903-4	7,361	3,553	10,914	120

Under the head of copies of the *Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial in this and other countries, to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the divison of copies mailed on account of exchange and free list :—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (includes federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers)	352
Trade papers and labour journals	95
	447

Free List.

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions	83
Members of Parliament and Senators	294
Boards of Trade	221
Newspapers	657
Labour Organizations	1,826
Correspondents (three copies to each)	105
	3,106

IX.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the substription rate of which is 20 cents per annum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, have been sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

Revenue.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1903-04, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to $1,324.91, being an increase of $263.78 over the revenue of 1901-2, and an increase of $523.24 over the revenue of 1900-1.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, IV. A.R.—No. 15

June 30, 1904.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*..		$1,283 00
Sale of single and double copies..		97 36
Commission on subscriptions unclaimed..		0 25
		$1,380 61
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions..	$54 80	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscription	0 90	
		55 70
Net revenue..		$1,324 91

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the department for the fiscal year 1903-4, exclusive of amounts specially voted to meet expenses of Royal Commissions to inquire into industrial disputes in British Columbia and the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Railway Company was, $40,638.23. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette* and other expenses on account of print-

ing incurred by the department; all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of Fair Wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and the investigation of alleged violations of conditions; travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, the purchase of books for the library, and all other expenses of the department.

The expenditure incurred during the year on account of the Commission appointed to investigate industrial disputes in the province of British Columbia and the printing of the report and evidence of that Commission was $1,469.88. The expenditure incurred on account of the Commission to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific, was $962.25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

Deputy Minister of Labour.